

HOD HILL

VOLUME ONE

ANTIQUITIES FROM HOD HILL IN THE DURDEN COLLECTION

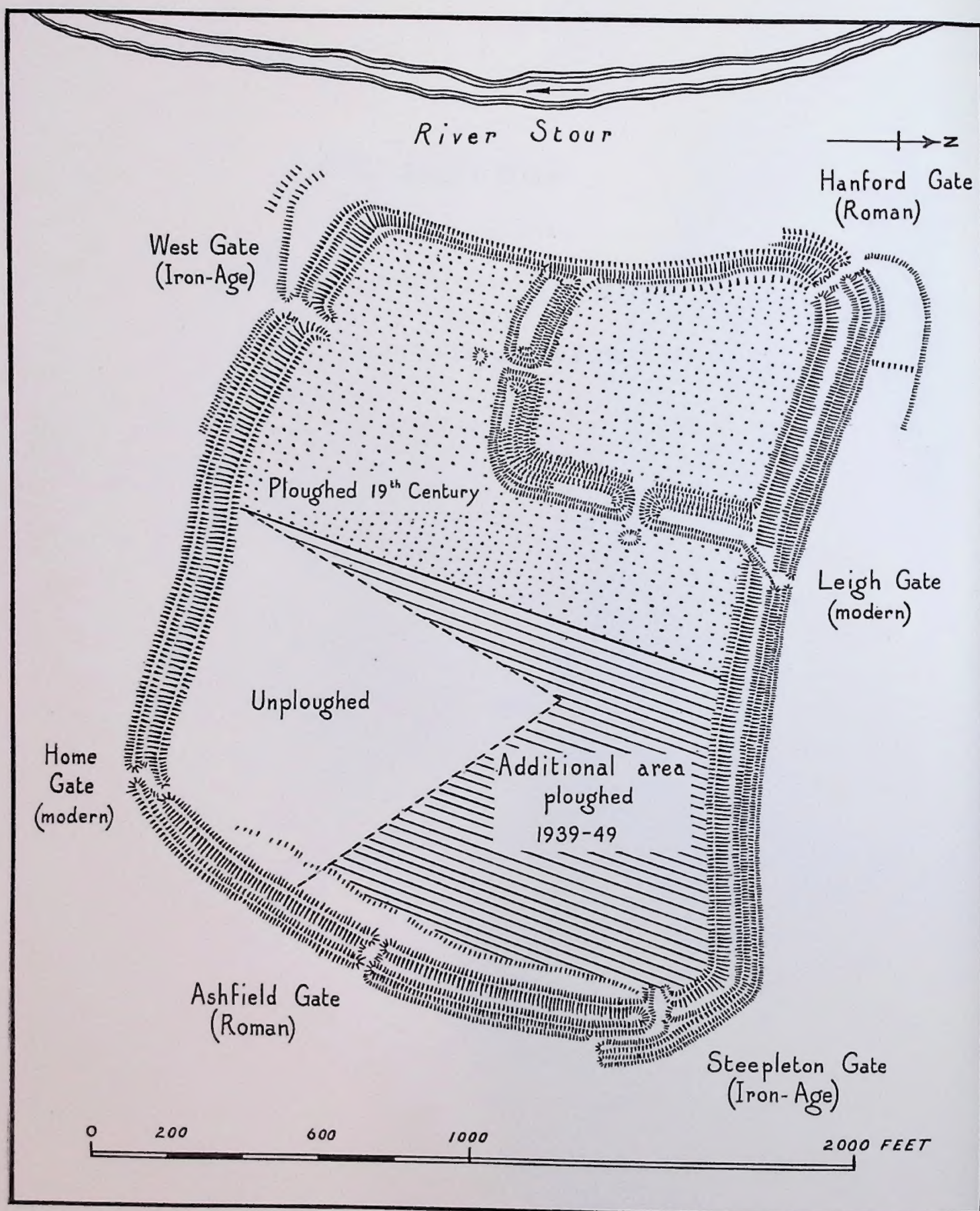
J. W. Brailsford



HOD HILL

VOLUME ONE

ANTIQUITIES FROM HOD HILL
IN THE
DURDEN COLLECTION



Frontispiece. Hod Hill: plan of the Early Iron Age hill-fort and Roman fort, showing the ploughed areas. (Based on O. G. S. Crawford and A. Keiller, *Wessex from the Air*, Plate I.)

HOD HILL

VOLUME ONE

ANTIQUITIES FROM HOD HILL
IN THE
DURDEN COLLECTION

by

J. W. BRAILSFORD

M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Published by

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON

1962

© 1962 The Trustees of the British Museum

First published in Great Britain in 1962
by the Trustees of the British Museum
and sold at

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

and by

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD, 11 *Grafton Street, London, W.1*
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 200 *Euston Road, London, N.W.1*

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO. LTD.

43 *Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

York House, Kingsway
London, W.C.2

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON AND BECCLES

PREFACE

THAT the Trustees' *Hod Hill* publication should start with a full record of the major collection of earlier finds from the site, the Durden Collection, as Volume I, and proceed to an account of the excavations of 1951-8, with an analysis of all the evidence from the site, as Volume II, is in the natural order of things. It was the existence in the Museum of the Durden Collection, and the wish to elucidate it, that led us to undertake the excavation of the site. The suggestion that the Museum should excavate at Hod Hill for this purpose was made by Professor C. F. C. Hawkes.

The excavations at Hod Hill have a further and special significance. They are the first to be undertaken in this country by the British Museum. This represents a measure of official recognition of the fact that today excavation by the Museum itself is an essential instrument in the recruitment of the national collections of British archaeology and the increase of their scientific value.

Since the completion of the excavations at Hod Hill the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities has carried out what we believe to have been the first systematic excavation of a site of the Industrial Revolution, the short-lived eighteenth-century porcelain factory at Longton Hall in Staffordshire. The Museum's ability to excavate officially, first exercised at Hod Hill, should in the event prove to be of importance over the whole span of British archaeology, and not only in the Roman and prehistoric periods.

The Trustees are greatly indebted to Professor Ian Richmond for his masterly direction of the excavations on their behalf over eight seasons, and for his written account of the results. Other acknowledgements are given by the Authors in their introductions to the two volumes.

R. L. S. BRUCE-MITFORD,
*Keeper of British and
Medieval Antiquities*

INTRODUCTION

THE Early Iron Age hill-fort on Hod Hill and the Roman fort which it contains lie about three-quarters of a mile NNW. of Stourpaine and about three and a quarter miles NW. of Blandford (1 in. O.S. map, New Popular Ed., Sheet 178, 8510; 6 in. O.S. map, Dorset XIV, SE.). A mile or so to the north-west is the Iron Age hill-fort on Hambledon Hill, and these two positions command the valley of the River Stour where, emerging from the undulating plain south-east from Blackmoor Vale, it cuts through the chalk uplands, dividing Cranborne Chase, to the north, from the Dorset downs. The Roman fort on Hod Hill occupies the NW. corner of the Iron Age hill-fort. A native hill-fort thus occupied by an established Roman garrison is a unique site, and it was clear that its excavation should produce invaluable information on the character and effects of the Roman conquest in Wessex.

In the mid-nineteenth century the western half of the hill-fort, including the interior of the Roman fort, was ploughed, and at this time about one thousand objects came to light, mostly iron or bronze, the most notable element being articles of Roman military equipment. The finds were collected by Mr. Henry Durden of Blandford and purchased from his son by the British Museum in 1892 and 1893. The abundance of these objects is to be explained by two factors. The first of these is the shallowness of the soil on the summit of the hill, accentuated by the stripping of the turf in 1858 as a result of which the plough churned up the Roman occupation levels. The second is the conflagration for which Professor Richmond found evidence in the southern area of the Roman fort, as a result of which, no doubt, many objects were necessarily abandoned although still in perfect condition.

The need for establishing an historical context for this collection, and of relating the types of object represented (both native and Roman) to the different structures on the site, provided another weighty reason for excavation. In consideration of the British Museum's special concern, excavation was undertaken by the Trustees, and between 1951 and 1958 eight seasons' work were carried out under the direction of Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., F.B.A., Director of the Society of Antiquaries, assisted by Mr. J. W. Brailsford, F.S.A., and Miss M. G. Wilson, F.S.A., and with the consent and cooperation of the landowners, Mr. W. G. Draper and his son, Mr. Richard Draper. The Trustees intend to publish shortly a full report on the excavation as a second volume, complementary to this one. The Iron Age defences and other structures were explored and found to be associated with the 'AB' (Southern Second 'B'), Wessex Hill-fort 'B' (Southern third 'B') and Durotrigian 'C' cultures. The plan of the buildings within the

Roman fort was recovered and its defences examined. Structural evidence confirmed the short occupation deducible from finds of coins and Samian pottery (made both before and during the excavation) which indicate an occupation of not more than twenty years from A.D. 43. The Roman objects in the Durden collection all fit into this period, with possibly one or two exceptions like the spoon (I53), which is specified in the MS notes on the collection as coming from the building on the east of the hill, and not from the fort. The three Trajanic coins in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham could also come from outside the fort. It must be noted that, with one or two exceptions, and apart from about twenty objects specified as 'found within the Roman work', the objects in the Durden collection have no more precise location than 'Hod Hill'. It is, however, a matter of history that the finds were made in ploughing, and although over three-quarters of the hill has been ploughed today, only the western half was under plough in Durden's day and it is therefore the area of the Roman fort, the space between it and the south rampart of the hill-fort, and a strip between north and south ramparts of the hill-fort extending for 100 yards outside the outermost east ditch of the Roman fort that were the scene of the finds which came to Durden. 'Hod Hill' is thus a more restricted venue than the name would suggest.

In addition to those definitely recorded as from Hod Hill, and here catalogued, there are also in the Durden Collection some objects which although not in Payne's printed Catalogue, were registered between finds from Hod Hill, and some at least of which have sometimes been regarded as coming from the site. Since their origin is in fact doubtful, they have been excluded from the present Catalogue and their inclusion would not materially alter the archaeological picture.

This Catalogue contains a descriptive account of the objects, with the results of sufficient research to establish their identity and to confirm from comparative material the dating already indicated for the Roman objects by the coins and Samian pottery; to some items, however, a fuller treatment has been given. A full analysis of the collection in historical terms is reserved for the volume containing the excavation report. The few fragments of Samian ware in the Durden collection will be dealt with in that volume also, with those from the excavation; so will all the coins from the site (of which most are in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset), the finds from Professor Boyd Dawkins' excavation (previously in the possession of the Baker family at Ranston and recently given to the British Museum by Group-Captain G. E. Livock), and the collection of finds from Hod Hill made by Mr. C. E. Bean of Sherborne.

The drawings have been made by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, M.B.E., except for A14, E2-E18 and I2, which were drawn by Miss M. O. Miller. The plan (frontispiece) was also drawn by Miss Miller.

CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES FROM HOD HILL IN THE DURDEN COLLECTION

A. MILITARY BRONZES

A1. Hilt-fittings of iron sword, Pl. IIA. L. (sword) 22 in. Piggott, 'Swords & Scabbards of the Brit. EIA' (*PPS*, 1950, pp. 1 ff.), pp. 17 ff., 27, Pl. II, No. 1. *Later Prehistoric Antiquities*, Fig. 22, No. 5. Cf. native swords and hilt-guards from Newstead, *Newstead*, pp. 185 ff. The type of hilt-guard here represented belongs to the first century A.D.

A2. Hilt-guard, Fig. 1. L. 2.6 in. 'Cocked-hat' form as on A1. It is cast, and massive. The ornament consists of a fine raised zig-zag line between two ridges along the base, and red champlevé enamel ornament of Celtic type on the faces and ends.

A3. Hilt-guard, Fig. 1. L. 2.4 in. As A2, but the ornament is chased. There are rivet-holes for two decorative studs, now missing. The zig-zag line ornament occurs only on the side opposite to the studs, i.e. the inside; it appears worn.

A4. Hilt-guard, Fig. 1. L. 2.35 in. As A3.

A5. Scabbard-mount, Fig. 1. L. 2.8 in. It is of the same form, but upside down, as the 'cocked-hat' hilt-guards A2-A4; it is however made of sheet-bronze and not cast. There are traces of delicately chased Celtic ornament on the front, incorporating dot-and-circle motives; there are now perforations through the central dots of these, but there is no indication that rivets were originally inserted.

A6. Scabbard mount, Fig. 1. L. 3.6 in. Made from bronze strip bent into an ellipse with a loop at each end. One side is plain, the other reeded. Tinned or silvered.¹

A7. Scabbard mount, Fig. 1. L. 2.55 in. Made from bronze strip, originally bent into approximately the same shape as A6. There are rivet-holes where the ends were joined. One side is plain; there is a wreath design on the other.

A8. Chape, Fig. 1. L. 1.3 in. Tinned or silvered. Knobbed type, cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XVI, 37, a first-century type.

A9. Fragment of shield-binding, Fig. 1. L. 4.75 in. Cf. Spettisbury (C. A. Gresham, *Arch. Journ.* XCVI, Fig. 4); *Hofheim*, Taf. XVIII; *Cam.* Fig. 63.

A10. As A9, Fig. 1. L. 5.6 in.

A11. As A9, Fig. 1. L. 5.35 in.

A12. As A9, L. 3.75 in.

A13. As A9, L. 4.2 in.

A14. Scabbard binding with chape. Fig. 1. L. 7.8 in. From the lower part of the scabbard for a *gladius*, with knob chape; originally tinned or silvered.

A15. Fragment of scabbard binding, Fig. 1. L. 3.0 in.

A16. Hilt segment, Fig. 1. L. 1.1 in. As on the sword A1.

A17. As A16. L. 1.0 in.

A18. Ribbed cylinder. L. 0.9 in. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XVI, 28-33.

¹ The British Museum Research Laboratory has examined the white-metal coating on seven of the Roman objects described in this Catalogue (Nos.

A24, A42, A92, A109, C57, F2, F3). In each case the metal used was tin, but the method of application could not be determined.

A19. As A18, Fig. 1. L. 0.9 in.

A20. Cheek-piece from legionary helmet, Fig. 2. L. 6.5 in. For such helmets see Lindenschmidt, *Alterthümer uns. Heid. Vorzeit*, V, pp. 114 ff., 186 ff.; J. W. Brailsford, *B.M.Q.* XVI, 1, pp. 17 ff.

A21. Plume-holder, Fig. 2. L. 1.4 in. Tinned. From a legionary helmet (*Cam.* Pl. CII, 4).

A22. Fragment of scale-armour. L. 1.0 in. Tinned. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. XXIV.

A23. As A22. L. 1.2 in.

A24. As A22. L. 1.2 in.

A25. Side-plate from bridle-bit, Fig. 2. L. 2.25 in. Made of stout bronze plate in the form of a disk with two ears; the edges of the disk are 'milled'. One ear is straight-ended with a triangular perforation, the other is more or less circular; the latter and the disk are perforated with holes originally round or oval, but now much elongated by wear in opposite directions. Cf. *Hofheim*, pp. 166-7. A related form is of the first century A.D. on the Rhine. A bit of this type was found at Ham Hill (G. Webster, 'The Roman Military Advance under Ostorius Scapula', *Arch. Journ.* CXV, Fig. 5, No. 127).

A26. The 'pair' for A25, Fig. 2. L. 2.6 in.

A27. A lighter form of A25, Fig. 2. L. 2.0 in. One hole worn right through.

A28, A29. Two spurs, Fig. 2. L. 3.5 in. (both). A29 is of the same form as A28, but the prick is missing and there are decorative mouldings along the sides. Cf. K39-K41, p. 19. See H. de S. Shortt, 'A Provincial Roman Spur...' (*Ant. Journ.* XXXIX, pp. 65, 71).

A30. Harness-fitting, Fig. 2. L. 3.0 in. Ring with three links for attaching straps. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XIII, espec. Nos. 8 and 34, pp. 171-3; *Cam.* Pl. CIII, No. 9; a link from a fitting of this type found at Ham Hill is in the Taunton Museum. This type of fitting provided a link between the saddle- and breech- or breast-band of a cavalry horse, with a third attachment for a short pendant strap. This type precedes the use of a *phalera* at the junction, which was the practice at Newstead (*Newstead*, Pl. LXXII, 9 and Fig. 43, Pl. LXXIV, No. 6, Pl. LXXVII, Nos. 11, 13). *Phalerae* do not occur at Hod Hill.

A31. Harness fitting, Fig. 2. L. 1.75 in. As A30, but with only two links and smaller; probably for bridle (*Hofheim*, p. 173).

A32. Link from fitting as A30, Fig. 2. L. 2.7 in.

A33. Small bell, Fig. 2. L. 1.4 in. From harness. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XIV.

A34. As A33, but broken. L. 1.35 in.

A35. Hinged fitting, Fig. 2. L. 2.6 in. Tinned with niello inlay.

A36. As A35, part only. L. 2.2 in.

A37. As A35, part only. Fig. 3, Pl. I. L. 1.8 in. The British Museum Research Laboratory reports on the decoration of this as follows: 'This bronze object has been decorated with a silver plate of thickness between 0.1 and 0.2 mm. The sheet appears to have been shaped to the surface of the casting and the pattern has been drilled and chiselled out whilst the silver was on the bronze. The silver is now attached by animal glue which is probably modern. Originally the cladding was held by its edges being worked round the bronze.'

A38. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 2.3 in. Tinned or silvered.

A39. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 3.05 in. In the form of an ox-head, with phalli and pendant disk. The disk at least is tinned or silvered.

A40. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 1.75 in. Tinned or silvered. Cf. *Cam.* Pl. CIII,

11-13; *Hofheim*, Pl. XIV, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10. An example from Ham Hill is in the Taunton Museum.

A41. Harness trapping, L. 1.9 in. Similar to A40, but with transverse bar above knob at point and loop instead of hook for suspension.

A42. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 4.0 in. Tinned. Crescentic, with loop for suspension and originally five applied bosses with niello rosettes.

A43. Harness trapping, Fig. 3, Pl. I. L. 2.8 in. Tinned or silvered and inlaid with niello; resembles A42. Cf. *Richborough* IV, Pl. LI, 181, A.D. 65-80.

A44. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 3.3 in. Crescentic, the ends modelled, one in phallic form. Cf. H. Menzel, 'Die Römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland, I Speyer', No. 59. From Rheingonnheim, a first-century form. The type is common at Vindonissa and Nijmegen.

A45. Harness trapping, Fig. 3. L. 2.4 in. Originally tinned or silvered. Crescentic, with phallic emblem in centre; on this and at each end of crescent are loops (two damaged), and on outer curve are remains of openwork scroll ornament. Cf. *Cam.* Pl. CIII, No. 17; *Hofheim*, Taf. XIV, No. 1. The type also occurs at Vindonissa and Nijmegen.

A46. Strap-end, Fig. 3. L. 2.1 in. Tinned or silvered, with niello chevrons. From legionary 'apron'. Cf. *Richborough* III, Pl. XIX, No. 48, 'probably early'; *Hofheim*, Pl. XII, No. 19; *Cam.* Pl. CII, No. 24, and four examples from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum.

A47. Mount, Fig. 3. L. 1.9 in. In the form of two acorns with a moulding between. Probably served the same purpose as A46.

A48. Mount, Fig. 3. L. 2.3 in. Tinned or silvered. Perhaps a pendant from a legionary 'apron'. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 64.

A49-A52. Buckle loops, L. 1.0-1.35 in.

A53-A62. Cuirass-buckles or portions of same, Fig. 3. Length of complete examples 2.1 to 2.2 in. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 12, 13, 15-19; *Cam.* Pl. CII, 6.

A63. Buckle? L. 1.25 in.

A64-A73. Cuirass hinges, Fig. 3. L. 1.7-2.0 in. A64-A71 are all of the simplest type, cf. those excavated from the Roman fort; *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 9, 10; *Cam.* Pl. CII, 15. A72 is more ornamental and tinned or silvered. A73 is a different type.

A74-A76. Cuirass hinges, Fig. 3. L. 2.25-2.5 in. The elaborate type as *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 6; *Cam.* Pl. CII, 10-12.

A77-A94. Belt-buckles. All tinned or silvered. Type 1 A89-A94, Fig. 4. L. 1.05 to 1.7 in. Simple crescentic loop continuing into two internal scrolls. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 14, 20; *Cam.* Pl. CII, 20; an example from Ham Hill is in the Taunton Museum. Type 2 A81-A88, Fig. 4. L. 1.55-2.3 in. As Type 1, but with two supporting scrolls. Cf. *Cam.* Pl. CII, 18, 19. Type 3 A77-A80, Fig. 4, Pl. I. L. 1.85 to 2.3 in. As Type 1, but internal scrolls are double and joined to loop at further end. Cf. *Hofheim*, Abb. 28 (from Rheingonnheim). A77 (Fig. 4) has niello inlay and is attached to a belt-plate which is also nielloed.

A95-A96. Hinged hooks, Fig. 4. L. 2.2 in. (both).

A97-A102. Fasteners, Fig. 4, Pl. I. L. A97, 4.2 in., A98-A102, 1.3 to 1.8 in. All tinned or silvered. A98-A102 are all the same type, but only A98 is complete in having a disk (inlaid with niello) riveted to the apex. The disk is missing from A99-A102. A97 may be a variant of this type. Perhaps these fasteners were used on the baldric (cf. *Cam.* Pl. CIII, 3). A101 has part of a doubled-over sheet-bronze

plate hinged to it. The type occurs at Vindonissa¹, where A97 is precisely paralleled.

A103. Plate. L. 1.0 in. Plain, rectangular; four studs on the back for attaching to a leather belt or strap.

A104–A114. Inlaid belt-plates, Fig. 4. L. 1.45–2.5 in. All tinned or silvered with niello inlay.² Cf. *Cam.* Pl. CII, 16, 17; *Hofheim*, Pl. XII, 1–7, pp. 148 ff. (Type 'b'). There is one from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum.

A115–A117. Repoussé belt-plates, Fig. 4, Pl. I. L. 1.75–2.1 in. All tinned or silvered. Ornament which appears to be in relief appears on belt-plates shown on the tombstone from Bingerbrück (*Hofheim*, Abb. 30), and on the tombstone of the centurion Favonius Facilis at Colchester.

A118–A121. Belt-plates with bosses, Fig. 5. L. 1.9–2.5 in. All tinned or silvered, A118 and A120 are inlaid with niello. A118–A120 belong to the Hofheim type 'C' (*Hofheim*, p. 150). A121 has a strong vertical moulding, knobbed at top and bottom, at each end; the centre of the plate does not project but a central boss (now missing) must have been attached by a rivet passing through the hole in the centre. This type occurs at Vindonissa.

A122. Ornamental strip. L. 2.0 in. The punched ornament consists of a line of dots along each edge and a central row of transverse lines; between, on either side, is a running scroll.

A123. Ornamental disk. L. 1.7 in. Tinned or silvered, with repoussé design of a six-pointed star, and three perforations near the edge.

A124. Stud, Fig. 5. D. 0.9 in. Concave centre, tinned or silvered and inlaid with a niello (?) cross. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XIII, 33, 34—supposed to be from the mounting of a sword- or dagger-sheath.

A125, A126. Ornamental studs, Fig. 5. D. 1.5, 1.4 in. The front is concave, tinned or silvered (the white metal applied as a sheet on A125), and with niello inlay. A125 has two loops and a hinge on the back, A126 has two projections. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XII, 8, p. 154, described as an attachment for the strap carrying the dagger-sheath, and *Newstead*, Pl. LXXIV, where studs of this type are identified as belonging to harness. Also an example from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum.

A127–A130. Bronze bosses or disks with loops, Fig. 5. L. 0.8 to 1.2 in. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. XCII, 5 and 9. Examples from Traprain are dated to the second century or later (E. Burley, *PSAS*, LXXXIX, Fig. 3, Nos. 216, 224; Fig. 4, Nos. 230–4, 237–8, pp. 178–81), but there are examples from Hofheim (Pl. XII, No. 39, XV, Nos. 13, 14, 16, p. 155, where it is suggested that this type of object was connected with the suspension of the sword or dagger). See also *Glastonbury*, Pl. XLII, E151.

A131. Tag, Fig. 5. L. 2.0 in. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XI, 56, 57, 65, 66.

A132. Handle from a skillet, Fig. 5, Pl. X. Massive, of fluted cylindrical form, ending in a ram's head. For such 'ram's head' handles see M. H. P. den Boesterd, *Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G. M. Kam at Nijmegen*, No. 68. They are in general first century. Eggers (*Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums*, 1955, pp. 196 ff.) puts this form in his Stufe B1 (c. A.D. 0–50). L. 6.15 in.

A133–A136. Handles from strainers or skillets, Fig. 5. L. A133, 5.75 in.;

¹ And is Tiberian-Claudian at Cambodunum (W. Krämer, *Cambodunumforsch.* 1953, I, Taf. B, 13, 14).

² The British Museum Research Laboratory has examined the black inlay on No. A109, and reports that it does not contain silver and is therefore not the usual kind of niello; it is suggested that the material is

largely cuprous sulphide, probably applied by pressing into a cavity with the bronze heated to about 300°C. Compare the results published by Moss in *Ant. Journ.* XXXIII, p. 75, where nielli of Roman date and others prior to the eleventh century were found to contain silver sulphide only, later examples containing mixed sulphides of silver and copper, and sometimes lead.

A134, 5.0 in.; A135, 2.2 in.; A136, 3.3 in. A134 has niello inlay, and A135 resembles the Hofheim type with circular end and perforation (Pl. XIV, 27, 39), which is placed by Eggers (*Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums*, 1955, pp. 196 ff.) in his Stufe B1 (c. A.D. 0-50) and Stufe B2 (c. A.D. 50-150); A134 appears in Stufe B1 only.

A137. Hook of *dolabra* sheath, Fig. 5. L. 2.5 in. Cf. *Cam. Pl. CIII*, 30; *Newstead*, 279, Fig. 39.

B. IRON WEAPONS, ETC.

B1. Iron cheek-piece from legionary helmet, Pl. III. L. 6.0 in. Dr. H. J. Plenderleith reports:

'The brass edge is fitted over silver foil which has been rather clumsily wrapped round the edge first. This is clearly shown in the X-ray photographs. There is no evidence that silver covered the remainder of the outer surface. A low silver boss has been exposed adjacent to the edge of the lower protruding shape. It has a counterpart on the other side of the iron sheet.

'An iron ring on the inside is held by a folded strip of brass riveted to the cheek-piece by an iron rivet whose dome was probably silvered and/or brassed. Surrounding this dome was a circle of silver. The back of the rivet is proud of the interior of the cheek-piece and may have held down a sheet of leather inside the angle of the jaw. The X-ray shows a series of regularly-spaced light patches alongside this angle which may have been additional rivets (iron) holding this sheet. They can also be located on the cheek-piece. Other probable series of rivets have been found along the jaw angle and along the lower edge.'

B2, B3. Daggers: Fig. 12, L. 13.0 in. (both). These are of the type shown on Rhenish tombstones dating from about the time of Claudius to that of Vespasian (*Germ. Rom.* III: Taf. III, Nos. 3, 4; Taf. IV, Nos. 1-3, 5). The hilts are composite, two separate plates being riveted on either face of the tang. B4 is a fragment of a dagger of the same type as B2 and B3.

B5. Iron plate from dagger-sheath: Pls. III, IV. L. 10.5 in.¹ For a dagger of the same type as B2, B3. The X-ray photograph shows inlaid ornament of three circular designs, the central containing a six-pointed star. Sheaths of this type are discussed by K. Exner, 'Römische Dolchscheiden mit Tauschierung und Emailverzierung' (*Germania*, 1940, pp. 22 ff.). Dated examples belong to the middle of the first century A.D., and the type is represented on tombstones of this period. The general form of the daggers concerned is common in the first century, and lasts into the second; it may be of Iberian origin. An example with a XXII Legion inscription at least was probably made near Mainz, and the whole group was no doubt made in Gaul or the Rhineland, perhaps in a single workshop, by Gaulish artificers. A similar plate to B5 also from Hod Hill, is in the Bean collection, and another from Waddon Hill fort, Stoke Abbot, Dorset, is in Bridport Museum (G. Webster in *Arch. Journ.* CXV, Pl. XII).

B6-B84. Spearheads: There are seventy-nine spearheads which may be grouped in three main classes with sub-divisions, as follows:²

Group A, 'LARGE' (cf. *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVI)

i. *Broad-bladed* (B6-B8). Three, all with split socket, e.g. B6, Pl. V, L. 11.75 in.

¹ The Research Laboratory have cleaned this sheath to the limited extent possible, and report that "the yellow-metal inlay is an alloy of copper and zinc in which tin could not be detected" and that

"the red enamel consists of cuprous oxide in a lead-glass matrix."

² B17 (Pl. V, L. 9.0 in.) does not fit into any of these classes.

ii. *Narrow-bladed* (B9–B12). Four, all with closed socket, e.g. B9, Pl. V, L. 11.75 in.

iii. '*Local manufacture*', i.e. relatively crudely made from sheet-metal, which is folded over to form the socket; this is therefore in every case of the split type (B13–B16). There are four examples of this type, e.g. B13, Pl. V, L. 9.75 in.

Group B, 'SLENDER'

All these (B18–B23) are well made; five have closed sockets and one is split. Examples of the former are B18, L. 8.0 in., and B19, L. 8.25 in.; B23, L. 8.0 in., has a split socket and the blade is slightly shouldered (Pl. V). Cf. *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, No. 8 (early Roman), and *Hofheim*. Pl. XVII, Nos. 3, 8, 15. These are perhaps the heads of Roman cavalry lances.

Group C, 'SMALL'

i. '*Well-made*' (B24–B68). Of these 25 have closed sockets (e.g. B24, L. 6.25 in., B25, L. 5.6 in., B26, L. 3.85 in., all Pl. VI) and five have split sockets (e.g. B27, Pl. VI, L. 5.1 in.). On fifteen specimens the nature of the socket cannot be determined.

ii. '*Local Manufacture*' (B69–B84) (see Group A, iii, above). Sixteen specimens, e.g. B69, L. 6.4 in., and B70, L. 3.1 in., both Pl. VI.

The 'Small' spearheads probably include examples of both Early Iron Age and Roman date, compare examples from Maiden Castle (Fig. 91, No. 5, 'Belgic'; No. 7, 'Belgo-Roman'), Glastonbury (I 42, Pl. LX, Pl. LXII); Meare (I 72, Pl. L); Newstead (Pl. XXXVII).

The split socket does not normally occur on the better-made spearheads in the Durden collection; where present, it seems to be not a standard element of the design but a secondary feature accompanying improvisation or bad workmanship.

B85–B107. Arrowheads.

The twenty-three arrowheads are nearly all more or less roughly made from sheet metal, which is folded over to form a socket; this is commonly pierced with a hole for the nail or rivet securing the head to the shaft. B85 is a relatively well-made example of this type (Pl. VI, L. 3.1 in.) and B86 represents the less well-formed variety. Cf. *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 93, Nos. 3–13 ('Belgo-Roman'); *Richborough* IV, Pl. LIX 297–9. Such arrowheads were probably used on catapult-bolts.

Two examples are of exceptional types, B106 with more or less triangular point (Pl. VI, L. 2.15 in.) and B107 (Pl. VI, L. 1.85 in.) which is of hollow-sided-triangular section, barbed and with tang, cf. *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVIII, Nos. 1–7.

B108–B116. Pilum-heads.

There are nine objects which may be identified with certainty or likelihood as parts of the iron heads of *pila*. Four of them (B108–B111) are beyond doubt (Pl. IIB; L., B108, 21.5 in.; B109, 24.0 in.; B110, 8.25 in.; B111, 6.0 in.).

B117–B183. Heads of Catapult-bolts.

The sixty-seven examples are all of the standard type (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, 29–53). There is, however, some variation in size, suggesting the use of weapons of at least two calibres on this site. B117 and B118 (Pl. VI, L. 3.0 in. and 2.6 in.) represent the lighter form, while B181 (L. 4.25 in.), B182 (L. 3.1 in.) and B183 (L. 3.3 in.) are heavier forms (all Pl. VI).

C. BRONZE BOW-BROOCHES

Camulodunum Type III. The 'Colchester' brooch, with 'wings' at the head, the whole brooch in one piece, and with the chord secured by a hook the end of which

lies along, but is separate from the bow. The type dates from the first half of the first century A.D. and persisted at Colchester until the Boudiccan revolt.

Eight examples, Fig. 6.

C1, L. 2.9 in.	C5, L. 3.75 in.
C2, 3.4 in.	C6, 2.85 in.
C3, 3.3 in.	C7, 2.35 in.
C4, 3.0 in.	C8, 1.6 in. (damaged)

Cf. a 'Colchester' brooch from a foundation trench in the Roman Fort.

Camulodunum Type IIIa. A sub-group of the preceding, comprising exceptionally small examples, which appears relatively late in the lifetime of the type as a whole.

One example, Fig. 6.

C9, L. 1.05 in.

Camulodunum Type IV. A later development of Type III, in which the spring and pin are made separately, and the chord is secured by a cast perforated lug. The side-wings are large and semi-cylindrical and may have their ends closed in disk-terminals. Second half of the first century A.D.

There is only one example of this relatively late form in the Durden Collection, Fig. 6.

C10, L. 2.6 in.

Camulodunum Type V. The 'Dolphin' brooch, with the head curved sharply down and forwards; wings cylindrical or semi-cylindrical. Second half of the first and first half of the second century A.D.

The three examples in the Durden Collection (Fig. 6) include two of the hinged variety C11, C12 and one with the spring secured by a single hook holding the chord, as at *Camulodunum*, C13.

C11, L. 2.2 in. C12, L. 2.0 in. C13, L. 2.05 in.

Cf. a 'Dolphin' brooch from the annex-ditch of Hut 56.

Camulodunum Type VIA (?). A simple bow-brooch with hinged pin. Only one example was found at *Camulodunum*, dated to the first half of the first century A.D. The type is, however, relatively common in Wessex; apart from the four examples in the Durden Collection (Figs. 6 and 7), there are three from Maiden Castle (*Report*, Fig. 84, Nos. 17-19—'Romano-Belgic'). Cf. the similar brooches of iron, p. 11.

The dot and circle stamps on each side of the head of C17 recall the 'eyes' of an *augenfibel*.

C14, L. 2.8 in.	C16, L. 2.2 in.
C15, 3.1 in.	C17, 2.2 in.

Camulodunum Type VII. The 'Nauheim' form of the simple one-piece La Tène III brooch. The type 'B' which alone occurs at *Camulodunum* is distinguished by a four-turn spring with internal chord, flat tapering bow and solid catch-plate; the form is there only proved for the period Claudius-Nero. All the nine examples in the Durden Collection (Fig. 7) conform to the *Camulodunum* type.

C18, L. 1.7 in.	C21, L. 1.9 in.	C24, L. 2.3 in.
C19, 1.5 in.	C22, 2.5 in.	C25, 1.9 in.
C20, 3.5 in.	C23, 1.95 in.	C26, 2.0 in.

Cf. a 'Nauheim' brooch from a foundation trench of Barrack VI in the Roman Fort.

Camulodunum Type XI. A simplification of the 'Thistle' brooch, with fan-tail foot projecting from a disk to which the tubular spring-cover is attached direct, without intervention of an arched bow. The type appears to be Claudian in Britain.

Our C27 is tinned or silvered and has the remains of a decorative boss riveted to the disk; a boss of this kind survives on C28 (Fig. 7).

C27, L. 2.7 in. C28, L. 1.4 in.

Camulodunum Type XII. The 'Langton Down' brooch with flattened reeded bow and cylindrical spring-cover. The type was imported into Britain before the Roman Conquest, and was a common Claudian type.

There is only one true example of this type in the Durden Collection, Fig. 7 (C29, L. 2.1 in.), but there are three brooches which must be local imitations, Fig. 7 (C30, C31, C32). Instead of the spring and elaborate cover found on the prototype these have the simplest possible hinge-attachment for the pin.

C30, L. 2.2 in. C31, L. 2.1 in. C32, L. 1.8 in.

To these may be added two series of related brooches:

1. With the bow somewhat more tapering: Seven examples, Fig. 7, Pl. VII. Cf. *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 84, Nos. 23-5, all 'Romano-Belgic'; *Rotherley*, Pl. C, Nos. 3, 10; Pl. XCIX, Nos. 2, 3 (none dated); *Woodcuts*, Pl. XII, Nos. 1, 2, 6, XIII, Nos. 4, 9; XIV, Nos. 7, 11; *Camerton*, p. 229, Nos. 42 and 42a (mid or later first century). Also eight (one with 'eyes') from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum, and examples from Maiden Newton, Dorchester, Portland and Jordan Hill in the Dorchester Museum.

C33, L. 2.2 in.

C36, L. 2.2 in.

C38, L. 1.9 in.

C34, 1.65 in.

C37, 1.5 in.

C39, 2.0 in.

C35, 2.05 in.

2. With the bow widely expanded towards the foot: Three examples, Fig. 7. Cf. two examples (one tinned) from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum.

C40, L. 1.6 in. C41, L. 1.75 in. C42, L. 1.8 in.

Camulodunum Type XIV (B). This type has a triangular foot, transverse moulding at the centre of the bow, a trumpet head and cylindrical spring-cover. It is mainly Rhenish, and probably of Claudian date in Britain. The single example from Camulodunum is fragmentary, but a well-preserved example closely resembling the only example in the Durden collection (C43, Fig. 8) was found at Woodcuts (*Woodcuts*, Pl. X, No. 4). The Camulodunum and Durden examples are tinned or silvered, the Woodcuts example is described as silver-gilt.

C43, L. 1.5 in.

Camulodunum Type XVII. The 'Aucissa brooch'. 'The bow tends to be broad and flat, with decorative moulding along it, and is arched to a semicircle; the head, broader, is quite flat and squared with transverse mouldings (often decorated), frequently a pair of lateral notches, and sometimes stamped "eyes". The pin is always hinged. . . . The short foot, returning sharply from the bow . . . tapers to end in a bold ornamental knob.' In Britain the type is Claudius/Neronian.

There are nine examples in the Durden Collection (Fig. 8). They include the Hofheim Type B (C44, C45) and A (C46-C52); C49 has stamped 'eyes' on the head.

C44, L. 1.7 in.

C47, L. 1.7 in.

C50, L. 2.0 in.

C45, 2.0 in.

C48, 2.3 in.

C51, 1.8 in.

C46, 1.65 in.

C49, 2.1 in.

C52, 2.0 in.

Camulodunum Type XVIII. The 'Hod Hill' brooch.

Class A: 'The normal bow is weakly curved, thin and flat with edges parallel or nearly so, and decorated with longitudinal ridges and flutings, often knurled. The best have below it a cross-moulding, below which a flat often plain foot tapers to a terminal moulding or knob.' This class is Claudian.

There are four examples of Class A in the Durden Collection, Fig. 8. None appear to have been tinned or silvered. C56 has niello inlay on the transverse mouldings.

C53, L. 1.5 in.

C54, 2.1 in.

C55, L. 2.35 in.

C56, 1.8 in.

Class B: '... usually heavily cast with broad, often short bow decorated with longitudinal or, less often, transverse mouldings, the side... embellished with one or more pairs of projecting knobs. The cross-moulding below is usually multiple, and may be extended all down the foot.' The type probably originated in the Trier region, and in Britain was current during the reigns of Claudius and Nero.

There are twenty-one examples in the Durden Collection, Figs. 8 and 9, Pl. VII. Nearly all (originally all, no doubt) have been tinned or silvered. C58 and C69 are decorated with niello inlay on the wings and bow respectively. C58, C59 and C66 carried one to four pins passing transversely through the bow (cf. C80—see below). C59 is identical with C66.

C57, L. 1.45 in.

C58, 2.3 in.

C59, 2.0 in.

C60, 1.75 in.

C61, 1.6 in.

C62, 1.2 in.

C63, 1.7 in.

C64, L. 1.6 in.

C65, 2.0 in.

C66, 2.0 in.

C67, 1.35 in.

C68, 2.4 in.

C69, 2.4 in.

C70, 2.15 in.

C71, L. 2.8 in.

C72, 2.4 in.

C73, 2.3 in. (damaged)

C74, 1.65 in.

C75, 3.75 in. (incl. pin.)

C76, 2.7 in.

C77, 2.1 in.

Class D: A variant of Class B, with openwork side-wings; dating as for B. There is only one example in the Durden Collection, C78 (Fig. 9, Pl. VII); this is tinned or silvered. C78, L. 2.3 in.

Camulodunum Type XVIII, unclassified. Two brooches in the Durden collection seem to belong to Type XVIII but cannot be placed in any of the four classes into which it is at present divided.

C79. Fig. 9. L. 2.1 in.

C80. Fig. 9. L. 2.3 in. Five transverse iron pins originally passed through the bow. There are no close parallels at Camulodunum, but for the transverse pins see C58, C59 and C66 above, also a brooch from Colchester in the B.M. (55, 9-27, 2) and examples from Camerton. These brooches with pins through the bow are Augustan to Claudian (see the Bagendon report, forthcoming). C80 is almost identical with a brooch from Nijmegen (H. J. H. van Buchem, *De Fibulae van Nijmegen*, Pl. X, No. 34).

Camulodunum Type XVIII Derivative. This type of brooch has a trapezoidal catch-plate, a flat bow, tapering and very slightly arched, and ornamented with longitudinal grooves; at the lower end of the bow is a moulding, below which is a narrow foot ending in a knob; the pin is hinged. This type is probably derived from *Camulodunum Type XVIII Class A*, though Wheeler derived the similar examples at Maiden Castle (Fig. 84, Nos. 26, 27—'Belgic' or early Roman) from the 'Aucissa' type, the resemblance to which is particularly marked in our C88.

There are eight examples of this type in the Durden Collection (Fig. 10, Pl. VII). C87 has a stamped 'eye' on either side of the head; the same type of brooch is found with this feature at Woodcuts (*Woodcuts*, Pl. XI, 1—in Roman pit—and 3) and Rotherley (*Rotherley*, Pl. C, No. 9). Five examples (one tinned) have been found at Ham Hill and are in the Taunton Museum.

C81, L. 2.25 in.

C84, L. 2.1 in.

C87, L. 1.65 in.

C82, 1.8 in.

C85, 1.85 in.

C88, 2.5 in.

C83, 2.2 in.

C86, 2.35 in.

'Fiddle Brooches.' This type of brooch has a trapezoidal catch-plate, a broad flat bow, hardly arched and widening towards the foot, decorated with longitudinal grooves and sometimes zig-zag ridges as well. A long narrow foot ending in a knob projects below the bow. The upper end of the bow is folded under to form a hinge for the pin.

These 'Fiddle' brooches are almost certainly crude local imitations of *Camulodunum* Type XVIII Class B, q.v. There are six examples in the Durden Collection, Fig. 10, Pl. VII. Their form resembles e.g. C66, C71, C72 and C73 of Class B (see above) and, in a general way, others of the same class. The affinity is particularly striking in C94 which has 'wings' at the base of the bow, and C93 and C94 at least are tinned or silvered, presumably in imitation of the parent type.

'Fiddle Brooches' are very rare, but there are two examples from Ham Hill in Taunton Museum.

C89, L. 2.2 in.

C91, L. 1.9 in.

C93, L. 2.0 in.

C90, 1.9 in.

C92, 2.2 in.

C94, 2.0 in.

Miscellaneous

C95. Fig. 10, Pl. VII. L. 2.0 in. This brooch has a triangular catch-plate and massive bow decorated with a broad longitudinal groove containing two zig-zag ridges; there is a long tubular cross-piece for the axis of a hinged pin; this cross-piece and the foot are generously ornamented with mouldings and they end respectively in knurled flanges and a knurled knob.

This is a rare form but there are parallels, without positive associations, at Woodcuts (*Woodcuts*, Pl. X, No. 9) and Rotherley (Pl. XCVIII, No. 7); there is also a simpler version in the Durden Collection (92, 9-1, 1591) found 'near Blandford'. This, then, is perhaps a local type.

C96. Fig. 10. L. 2.15 in. The bow is plain, slender and tapering; on either side of the head is a tubular projection, and through these passes the axis for a hinged pin; the bow is demarcated from the tubular projection on each side by a ridge. This brooch does not seem to be closely paralleled at Camulodunum, but the type is abundantly represented at Rotherley (*Rotherley*, Pl. XCVIII, Nos. 1-3, 10-13; Pl. XCIX, Nos. 6, 9), and occurs at Woodcuts (*Woodcuts*, Pl. X, No. 8, Pl. XIV, No. 8). Other examples are *Roman Exeter*, Fig. 8, No. 1 (unstratified) and *Devizes Mus. Cat.* Pt. II, 2nd ed., Pl. LXVIII, No. 2, from Rushall Down. There are a number of specimens in the Durden Collection from sites in east Dorset, i.e. Crichel Down (92, 9-1, 1584), Tarrant Hinton (1587), Tarrant Monckton (1588), Shapwick (1589), Stourpaine (1590), Littleton Farm (1592). It appears to be a south-western type.

C97. Fig. 10. L. 1.0 in. The bow is stout and steeply arched, the spring (of which six coils survive on one side) being in one piece with it; the axis is retained by a small hook on the underside of the head, bent towards the foot; the chord is missing.

I have not been able to find examples of this type of brooch from other sites.

C98. Fig. 10. L. 1.3 in. Similar to C97, but the catch-plate is open (not solid), and there is ornament on the bow recalling a separate foot, with crescentic mouldings on either side.

C99. Fig. 10. L. 2.0 in. La Tène II type. This is presumably to be associated with the Early Iron Age occupation of the site, but the type can persist as late as the Roman Conquest, as at Spettisbury (C. A. Gresham, *Arch. Journ.* XCVI, p. 118, Fig. 2).

C100. Fig. 10. L. 2.2 in. The bow is flat, broad at the head and tapering to a point at the foot; it is decorated with two longitudinal grooves each containing a zig-zag ridge. There are long narrow wings with ends turned down to hold the extremities of the axis for a long spring (ten coils each side). The chord of the spring is held under the head of the brooch by a separate strip riveted at one end to the upper surface of the bow; the other end is bent round the chord and rests against the under-surface of the bow.

This is a rare form of brooch, but cf. *London in Roman Times*, Fig. 27, No. 18, and perhaps *Devizes Mus. Cat.* Pl. LXVIII, No. 1 (though this has a hinge, perhaps as a secondary repair), from Barbury. There are also examples from Camerton and a few other sites (W. J. Wedlake, *Excavations at Camerton*, Fig. 51, Nos. 11-11B). An example from Ham Hill is in the Taunton Museum, and there is one in the Museum at Dorchester. See also *Dorset N.H. & Arch. Soc. Procs.* 1959, p. 122, Fig. 4, No. 4, first century, from Wilkswood, Dorset. The type occurs at Vindonissa.

C101. Fig. 10. L. 1.6 in. This is the same type as the preceding, but much damaged.

D. IRON BOW-BROOCHES

La Tène III. These brooches, occurring both in bronze and iron, are a common Wessex form in the later prehistoric Iron Age and early Roman periods. There are four iron examples in the Durden Collection, all of very simple form, and two at least with four-coil springs. Cf. the 'Nauheim' variants in bronze, p. 7.

D1, L. 2.5 in.

D3, L. 2.5 in.

D2, 2.8 in.

D4, 2.2 in.

Simple Hinged. A hinged variant of the preceding. It is common at Woodcuts (*Woodcuts*, Pl. XIV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6) and Rotherley (*Rotherley*, Pl. CI, Nos. 1-5, 7, 10, 11) and there is an example from Maiden Castle (*Report*, Fig. 85, No. 35, 'Belgic'). There are seven in the Durden Collection.

D5, L. 2.3 in.

D9, L. 2.0 in.

D6, 2.1 in.

D10, 2.3 in.

D7, 2.4 in.

D11, 3.8 in.

D8, 2.3 in.

E. BRONZE PENANNULAR BROOCHES¹

The classification is that adopted by Elizabeth Fowler in her study of this type of brooch published in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1960, pp. 149 ff. In all the brooches from Hod Hill except No. 5 the end of the pin is wrapped round the ring.

¹ Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler very kindly studied the Hod Hill penannular brooches at our request and classified them for us according to the system which

she has since published in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society for 1960*, and which is followed here.

Type A3. With knob terminals and additional mouldings.

E1. Knob terminals with a collar and a band of oblique grooves below. The pin is straight. D. 1.4 in.

E2. Fig. 11. Mushroom-shaped terminals with a moulding below. Shaft of pin missing. D. 1.25 in.

E3. Fig. 11. Terminals thistle-shaped, with a moulding below. The ring is ornamented with transverse grooves for nearly a quarter of the circumference below each terminal. The pin is straight and decorated with an incised diagonal cross on the loop and two transverse incisions at the base of the shaft. D. 1.25 in.

Type B. Terminals either spirally coiled, or simply bent outwards from the ring and always in the same plane as the ring.

E4. Fig. 11. Simple outbent terminals, straight pin. D. 1.2 in.

Type B1. 'Omega' brooches, with terminals bent back and ending in decorative knobs. Similar brooches occur in the Iberian *Castros*, and at Numantia were dated to the late second century B.C.

E5. Fig. 11, Pl. VII. The terminals are in the form of ribbed cylinders; the ring is diamond-sectioned and the pin is straight with cast loop. D. 1.8 in.

E6. Conical terminals and pin bent downwards in the centre. D. 1.2 in.

E7. Fig. 11. Pear-shaped terminals, with two grooves running round. The ring is heavy and of circular section, and the pin is straight. D. 1.2 in.

Type C. Spiral terminals at right-angles to the plane of the ring.

E8. Fig. 11. The pin is straight. D. 1.2 in.

Type C1. The terminal is drawn out into a wire; the part nearest the ring is twisted into a coil, and the remainder twisted round the ends of the ring.

E9. Fig. 11. The pin is straight. D. 1.25 in.

Type D1. Each end of the ring is bent back on itself at right-angles to the plane of the ring; these terminals are 'decoratively notched or nicked with transverse lines, deeper grooves or even incised lines made to resemble an animal's head. Some brooches of this type are cast, but retain the original fold-back line along the outer side of the terminal profile.'

E10. Two nicks on each terminal. No pin. D. 1.2 in.

E11. Fig. 11. Terminals bent back and lightly nicked. No pin. D. 1.2 in.

Type D2. The terminals are bent back as D1, 'but the upper side of the ends is characterised by being pinched into an "hour-glass" shape. The terminals may also be notched transversely or longitudinally and the ring itself is sometimes ribbed or otherwise ornamented.'

E12. Terminals nicked transversely at each end. No pin. D. 1.1 in.

E13. Pl. VII. Terminals as No. 12. Pin straight. D. 1.2 in.

E14. Straight pin. D. 1.3 in.

E15. Fig. 11, Pl. VII. Each terminal has a single transverse notch at the end. The ring is flattened, with a median ridge along the back; its front is decorated with a series of reversed S-shaped punch-marks placed transversely. The pin is almost straight. D. 1.3 in.

Type D4. The general form is similar to D2, but the profile is smoothly rounded. 'The free end of the fold-back is often tilted upwards. . . .'

E16. Fig. 11. Straight pin. D. 1.3 in.

Type D5. 'An elaboration on D4 and is usually cast, though the fold-back line still shows as a groove on the profile. The ends remain rounded, but the figure-of-eight effect is replaced by careful central transverse grooving, and more deliberate

attempts at modelling are evident. The impression of a bird's beak or bill, given by the tilted free end is strengthened by the line of this "snout" being continued downwards in a slope.'

E17. Fig. 11. The terminals each have a broad central groove with a transverse nick on either side. The pin is bent downwards in the centre. D. 1.2 in.

Type D6. Miscellaneous 'quasi-zoomorphic' brooches.

E18. Fig. 11. One terminal is missing; the other is 'clenched' in the centre and with a transverse nick across each end. The pin is missing. D. 1.3 in.

E19. Terminals bent back, with ornament resembling No. 18. Pin missing. D. 1.1 in.

E20. Terminals resembling the preceding. Pin straight. D. 1.1 in.

E21. This brooch is in very poor condition and the type cannot be ascertained. Straight pin. D. 0.9 in.

F. BRONZE PLATE-BROOCHES

F1. Fig. 11. L. 1.5 in. Bird-shaped, the head missing. The body and tail are shaped from a single plate, the body 'heart' shaped, the tail semi-circular with a line of concentric-circle ornament round the edge. Tinned or silvered. Cf. *Cam. Pl. XCVIII*, No. 180. Somewhat similar brooches have been found at Ham Hill (D.P. Dobson, *Arch. of Somerset*, Fig. 26) and Camerton (W. J. Wedlake, *Excavations*, p. 230 and Fig. 43, No. 49).

F2. Fig. 11. L. 1.15 in. Disk-shaped, with central boss (now missing) riveted on, projecting foot, and knob at head and on either side (foot and side knobs missing). Tinned.

F3. Fig. 11. L. 1.35 in. Diamond-shaped, tinned. Cf. *Cam. Pl. XCVIII*, No. 165 (two others from the same site are not illustrated), A.D. 49-c. 65; parallels are quoted from Wor Barrow and from continental sites—all are tinned, silvered or gilt and the continental analogies are all first century.

F4. Fig. 11. D. 1.0 in. Wheel-shaped; tinned. Cf. *Cam. Pl. XCVIII*, Nos. 176, 177, A.D. 43-8.

F5. Fig. 11. L. 1.2 in. Cruciform, the end of the arms split and outcurved. Not precisely paralleled at Camulodunum, but cf. *Richborough IV*, Pl. XXV, No. 6 (pre-Flavian), for which *Hofheim*, Pl. X, No. 261, and other pre-Flavian analogies are quoted.

F6. L. 1.0 in. Same type as the preceding.

G. IRON TOOLS

G1. Adze. Fig. 12. L. 6.3 in. This type of implement does not occur at Hofheim, Newstead, Richborough or Camulodunum. It is perhaps a native type, being very common at Glastonbury (*Glastonbury*, Pl. LX, I 50, I 51; Pl. LXI, I 77; Fig. 140, I 93).

G2. Adze. Fig. 12. L. 6.25 in. See G1.

G3. Fragment of adze. L. 2.4 in. See G1.

G4-G6. Three awls. L. 3.6, 2.35, 2.2 in.

G7-G13. Seven awls or punches. L. 2.9-4.25 in. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XX, Nos. 18-22, 24; *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, No. 16.

G14. Awl? Fig. 12. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XX, 29. L. 5.0 in.

G15–G18. The first two possibly, the last two certainly, carpenter's bits of the gouge or spoon type. G17—Fig. 12. L. 3.55–6.75 in. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, No. 12.

G19–G30. Twelve chisels. Five main types represented: (a) G19, G22, Fig. 12, heavy with shoulders and square edge; L. 7.25, 5.4 in. (b) G20, G21, Fig. 12, socketed with square edge (cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, Nos. 7, 8); L. 6.25, 6.25 in. (c) G23, Fig. 12; G24, Fig. 13, mortice with tang; L. 5.75, 7.25 in. (d) G26, G28, Fig. 13, like an awl with flattened point; L. 3.25, 3.7 in. (e) G27, G29, Fig. 13, broad edged; L. 3.5, 2.6 in.

G25 is of simple square-sectioned form with square edge (L. 4.9 in.) and G30 resembles the lower part of G27 but heavier and with the edge slightly gouged (L. 2.3 in.).

G31–G34. Perhaps chisels.

G35. File. Fig. 13. Tanged, D-section with cuts on the curved edge, tapering. More like the Glastonbury files (*Glastonbury*, Figs. 137, 141) than *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, 5. The cuts are very coarse. L. 7.75 in.

G36. File. Fig. 13. The cutting part is similar to G35, but the tang is 'cranked'. L. 6.75 in.

G37, G38. Gouges. Fig. 13. With solid shafts. L. 5.25, 2.55 in.

G39. Gouge. Fig. 13. Socketed, with very narrow blade. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, 3, 13, but these have broader blades. L. 4.7 in.

G40, G41. Hammer-heads. G41—Fig. 13. A metalworker's tool, the ends much burred. There do not seem to be parallels at Hofheim, Newstead, Richborough, Camulodunum, Glastonbury or Meare. L. 2.6., 3.1 in.

G42. Pickaxe. Fig. 13. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LVII, 1; LVIII, 4. L. 11.75 in.

G43. Pickaxe. Fig. 13. This type does not occur at Hofheim, Camulodunum, Richborough, Newstead, Glastonbury or Meare. L. 7.25 in.

G44. Punch. Fig. 13. Knobbed head and rod-like shaft, the end of which is flattened and bent round in a complete circle; perhaps a punch for making holes in leather. The type does not occur at Hofheim, Camulodunum, Richborough, Newstead, Glastonbury or Meare. L. 4.85 in.

G45. Punch? Fig. 13. Rod-like shaft, burred at the top, the point flattened but not now edged. L. 6.6 in.

G46. Fragment of saw. Fig. 13. From a bow-saw, or as *Newstead*, Pl. LXVIII, 6. L. 2.0 in.

G47–G52. Wedges. G47—Fig. 13. G51—Fig. 13. L. 1.5–2.5 in.

G53–G83. Thirty one knives. The great majority of these fall into four types: (a) G58, Pl. VIII, L. 4.75 in. (b) G60, Pl. VIII, L. 4.65 in. (c) G80, Pl. VIII, L. 8.5 in. (d) G67, Pl. VIII, L. 3.25 in.

Knives of the same general character as these are common on sites of the later prehistoric Iron Age and on Romano-British sites (cf. *Richborough*, IV, Pl. LX; *Newstead*, Pl. LX; *Woodcuts*, Pl. XXII, No. 6, Pl. XXIII, Nos. 2 and 7; *Rotherley*, Pl. CIV, Nos. 7 and 8; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 88, No. 7, Fig. 89, Nos. 7–12; *Meare*, Pl. LI, 126. Also *Hofheim*, Pl. XXI, Nos. 4 and 21).

G84–G88. Five iron sickles. All have the base folded round to form a socket, into which the handle was secured by a rivet. G84 (Pl. VIII) has a short pointed blade (L. 3.9 in.), the blades of the others (e.g. G86, Pl. VIII) are relatively long and well curved (L. 4.8–6.1 in.).

Iron sickles of these and other types are common on Early Iron Age and Roman sites in Britain. Four examples were found during the excavation of Early Iron Age sites on Hod Hill.

G89, G90. Bill-hooks. Pl. VIII. G89 was attached to the handle by a socket and rivet, the end of the blade is curved round almost like a sickle, but the whole implement is heavily made (L. 11.5 in.). G90 is much smaller (L. 6.0 in.) and straight apart from the hooked end. Bill-hooks have frequently been found on Iron Age and Romano-British sites; there were eight at Glastonbury (*Glastonbury*, p. 366; also *Meare*, p. 236).

G91. Chopper, Pl. VIII. L. 12.5 in.

H. CURRENCY BARS

H1-H7. Seven currency bars, Pl. IX. All are of R. A. Smith's 'double' weight (*PSA*, XX, pp. 179 ff., table of weights, p. 185). Currency bars are associated with the Early Iron Age 'B' cultures of the south-west (*Glastonbury*, pp. 395 ff., C. Fox, 'Distribution of Currency Bars', *Antiquity*, 1940, pp. 427 ff.; *Maiden Castle*, pp. 383 ff.; *Llyn Cerrig*, pp. 40-1). The length of the specimens in the Durden collection varies between 30.0 and 34.5 in.

Cf. other currency bars from Hod Hill in the Museum, i.e. one (56, 7-1, 5024) in the Roach Smith collection, a number ploughed up in 1949, and one complete bar and a fragment found in the Early Iron Age hut 60.

I. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF BRONZE

I1. Steelyard weight; spherical with semi-circular loop for suspension. Weight 374.5 gm., 13.1 oz.; D. 1.8. in.

I2. Lamp. Fig. 14. With volutes at the nozzle; pottery lamps of this type belong to the first century A.D. (*London in Roman Times*, pp. 62-3). Cf. *Richborough* IV, Pl. LXV, No. 356, 'late first century'. L. 3.5 in.

I3. Bronze bucket mount, Fig. 14, Pl. X. Ring for handle, with female mask at base, scalloped border below and extension in form of dog's head on either side. This is a common Roman type, found in first-century contexts e.g. Boscoreale-Willers, *Die Römischen Bronzeimer von Hemmoor* Abb. 56 and of common occurrence in northern Europe e.g. Willers, op. cit., Abb. 51 (Norway), 53 (Möen, Denmark), 54 (Hagenow, Mecklenburg) and Taf. IV, No. 5 (Westersode, Hanover). Eggers (*Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums*, 1955, pp. 196 ff.) ascribes the type to his Stufe B1 (c. A.D. 0-50) and Stufe B2 (c. A.D. 50-150). L. 4.75 in.

I4. Bronze handle from two-handled amphora, Fig. 14, Pl. X, cf. M. H. P. den Boesterd, *The Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G. M. Kam at Nijmegen*, No. 260. L. 4.75 in.

I5, I6. Bronze tankard handles, Fig. 14, Pl. X. These are native tankard-handles of the general class used in Britain during Early Iron Age 'C'; their use persisted after the Roman Conquest (see J. X. W. P. Corcoran, *PPS*, 1952, pp. 85 ff.). One is somewhat similar to *Newstead*, Pl. XCII, No. 2, but also to a handle from Neath (Neath III, Corcoran, op. cit., p. 90, Pl. XIII) which was probably made in the mid-first century A.D. The other handle in the Durden Collection closely resembles one found at Stoke Abbot, Dorset (Corcoran, Pl. X), which is a Roman military site comparable with Hod Hill, though smaller. I5, L. 5.25 in. I6, L. 4.4 in.

I7. Bronze lipped terret. L. 1.5 in.

18. Bronze amulet in form of boar's tusk, with lion's head terminal, Fig. 15, Pl. X. Tinned or silvered. (See E. v. Mercklin, *Fahrb. des Deutsch. Arch. Inst.* 48 (1933), pp. 125ff.). L. 4.3 in.

19. Fragment of bronze sheet, one side straight, the other apparently part of the edge of a circular plate, bordered with a line of repoussé dots within a repoussé ridge. L. 5.35 in.

110–124. Bronze studs and nails.

110, 111, 122–124, large domed heads, 0.6–0.85 in. diam.

112, 120, 121, large flat heads, 0.7–0.9 in. diam.

113, small domed head, 0.4 in. diam.

114, 116–118, small flat heads, 0.4–0.5 in. diam.

115, concave head, tinned or silvered, 0.4 in. diam.

119, globular head, 0.3 in. diam.

125. Bronze boss. Decorated with close-set radial grooves; remains of central rivet for attachment, and also of ? solder on back. D. 1.1 in.

126. Enamelled bronze boss, Fig. 14, Pl. I. D. 1.1 in. It consists of:

1. A domed bronze openwork frame, formed of an outer ring containing a reversed S design; the central part of the latter is decorated with chased hatching and has a central hole for attachment by a pin or rivet.

2. Two studs of translucent blue glass filling the spaces of the 'S', and a mass of red enamel filling the remaining spaces of the openwork and covering the blue glass at the back. The red enamel forms a relatively thin layer lining the concavity of the bronze dome and retaining a corresponding concavity in its own rear surface.

The construction of this boss is somewhat similar to that of the decorative studs on the Battersea shield (C. Fox, *Pattern & Purpose*, pp. 27–8. J. W. Brailsford in *Acts of Prehist. & Protohist. Congress*, Madrid, 1954), although there the enamel or glass insets appear to have been fitted into the bronze frame in a true cloisonné technique, while here both red and blue enamel appear to have been inserted while in a soft condition. Compare also *Pattern & Purpose*, Pl. 12 B, an openwork boss from Ixworth, Suffolk, and the Belgic enamel studs from Lexden (*Archaeologia* LXXXVI, 1927, pp. 241 ff.) and Hertford Heath. The parallels to the Durden specimens clearly belong completely to the native artistic tradition of the first centuries B.C. and A.D.

127–132. Pieces of rod.

133, 134. Pieces of tube.

135. Swing-handle, roughly made. L. 5.0 in.

136. Swing-handle. Pl. XI. Well made, with moulded knob-terminals and mouldings opposite those on the loop; part of one staple remains. A common Roman type, cf. *Cam.* Pl. C, No. 3; *Hofheim*, Pl. XVI, No. 41; *Richborough* III, Pl. XII, No. 34. Either from a casket, or the carrying-handle for a helmet. L. 2.0 in.

137. 'Dolphin'-shaped bronze object (the end broken off), Pl. XI. Cf. *Pattern and Purpose*, p. 130, Pl. 75. L. 2.85 in.

138. Hook, made of bronze strip, tinned or silvered, with two links of chain attached to loop at end; probably from a steelyard. L. 2.7 in.

139. Hook, pointed, the upper part flattened from side to side with hole at top. L. 4.35 in.

140. Ring with staple attached, the staple considerably worn. L. with staple 2.7 in.

141. Chain, Pl. XI, 'figure-of-eight' links of stout wire. L. 8.0 in.

142. Chain, Pl. XI, 'figure-of-eight' links, doubled. L. 18 in.
 143. Chain, as preceding. L. 5 in.
 144. Pin, roughly-hammered cylindrical head; point missing. L. 2.3 in.
 145, 146. Small pins.
 147. Pin, Pl. XI. T-shaped head, with upper part of stem moulded. L. 3.1 in.
 148. Pin, Pl. XI. Small flat disk-head, eye at point. L. 5.4 in.
 149. Netting needle, Pl. XI, L. 8.1 in.
 150. Stylus, Pl. XI. L. 5.4 in.
 151. Ligula, Pl. XI. L. 5.4 in.
 152. Spoon, Pl. XI. Circular bowl, traces of tinning or silvering. L. 3.8 in.
 153. Spoon, Pl. XI. Rat-tail handle with oval bowl offset from it. L. 6.35 in.
 154-157. Tweezers, simply made from bronze strip. 155, Pl. XI. L. 2.0-2.3 in.
 158. Tweezers, Pl. XI, with sliding ring and large loop at top, one leg broken. L. 2.5 in.
 159, 160. Nail-cleaners. 160, Pl. XI. L. 1.7 in., 1.7 in.
 161. Toilet-set, Pl. XI. Nail-cleaner and ear scoop with remains of iron ring; a second ear scoop is on the same modern mount, but does not necessarily belong to the set. L. 1.9 in.
 162. Rectangular seal-box, L. 0.8 in.
 163. Seal-box, form as 162, tinned or silvered.
 164. Circular seal-box. L. 0.7 in.
 165. Seal-box, pointed oval, lid missing. L. 1.05 in.
 166. Beam from a balance. Pl. XI. L. 6.55 in.
 167-170. Lamp-hooks, cf. *Cam.* Pl. C, No. 33, *Richborough* IV, Pl. LIII, No. 203, etc. 168 (Pl. XI) has a piece of chain attached. L. 2.8-3.5 in.
 171. Double-hook, L. 2.1 in.
 172. Ring with spike, L. 1.45 in.
 173, 174. Wire objects of unknown use, Pl. XI; a spiral coil, with one end of the wire continued in a zig-zag with three points above it. L. 1.9 in.
 175-178. Ferrules or more or less cylindrical rings. All are about one inch in diameter.
 179-1108. Bronze rings of various types. The following are illustrated in Fig. 14 or Pl. XI.
 179, with distinctive wear at opposite points. D. 2.0 in.
 184, triangular section. D. 0.9 in.
 197, presumably from harness, with stud. D. 1.5 in.
 1104, with ornamental extension. L. 1.3 in.
 1109-1113. Five spiral rings. 1109, 1110 and 1112 are illustrated in Fig. 14 or Pl. XI. Such rings are common on sites of Early Iron Age 'B' and 'C', cf. *Meare*, Pl. XLVIII; *Glastonbury*, Pl. XLI; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 86, Nos. 10-17 ('B' & 'C'), Fig. 92, Nos. 2, 3 ('War Cemetery'); one specimen from EIA Pit 3. 1109 is particularly elaborate. D. 1109, 0.8 in.; 1110, 1.1 in.; 1112, 1.1 in.
 1114-1127. Fourteen finger-rings. All are of very simple form. 1114-1118 appear originally to have had some embellishment of the bezel which is now missing. 1119-1121 and 1126, 1127 appear to have plain bronze bezels and 1122-1125 each have a small boss of dark blue glass mounted on the bezel.
 1128. Terret, Fig. 14. This bears traces of relief ornament reminiscent of that on the Ulceby bits (*Pattern & Purpose*, p. 35, Pl. 24) and Snettisham bracelet (ib. p. 45). On the basis of these analogies it should date from the first century B.C. L. 1.65 in.

I129. Terret, same type as I130, q.v. L. 0.95 in.

I130. Terret, Fig. 14. Exceptionally small, the back completely flat. L. 1.0 in.

I131. Fragment of bronze strip with repoussé ornament of triskele designs, Fig. 14, Pl. I. Sir Cyril Fox (*Pattern and Purpose*, p. 105) says: 'Repetitive ornament in relief, curvilinear, on narrow strips or squares of thin bronze, was widespread in Belgic and Celtic Britain in the last century of independence.' These ornaments were used for decorating caskets and perhaps chariot-frames, and that their manufacture continued after the Roman Conquest is demonstrated by, for instance, an example from Newstead and a die used in their manufacture from Wroxeter. They are further discussed, and listed¹ by Sir Cyril Fox in *A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey*, pp. 21-3, 88-9. L. 1.75 in.

I132. Plate from the lock of a chest. Fig. 14. L. 2.0 in.

I133. Dumb-bell-shaped object. A stout bar of bronze, slightly tapering towards the ends and with three transverse lines incised round the centre, with a loop at each end. L. 1.5 in.

I134. Snake-bracelet. Fig. 14. Very crudely made from a plain strip of bronze, with the minimum of shaping; the eye is indicated by a single dot-in-circle stamp. L. 1.8 in.

I135. Key. L. 1.3 in.

I136. Linch-pin, Pl. XIII. L. 2.25 in.

There are no parallels to this at Hofheim, Camulodunum, Richborough, Newstead, Glastonbury, Meare or Maiden Castle.

K. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF IRON

K1-K7. 'Latchlifters.' All with ring at end of handle except K3 which has a point, presumably for insertion in a wooden grip. K1 is the only item surviving from a pair of latchlifters attached to two iron rings. K3 (L. 14.75 in.), K4 (L. 6.0 in.) and K6 (L. 8.5 in.) are illustrated in Pl. XII.

These objects occur on sites dating from the later part of the prehistoric Iron Age (e.g. *Glastonbury*, Pl. LXII, 156; Oare, *Devizes Mus. Cat.* Pl. XXIX, A) and are common on Romano-British sites (see *Glastonbury*, pp. 375 ff., with list).

K8-K10. Keys, Pl. XII. L. K8, 5.5 in.; K9, 5.25 in.; K10, 3.25 in.

K11. Strigil, Pl. XII. L. 11.75 in.

K12. Hook, with large loop at top. L. 2.25 in.

K13. Pl. XIII. Crescent-shaped object, hooked at one end and probably originally at other also. Probably the mouth-piece of a bit. Cf. another from Hod Hill in the Dorchester Museum. There is a similar object from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum. Cf. *Llyn Cerrig*, Pl. XXVII. L. 3.25 in.

K14. ? Pole-binding, Pl. XIII. Semi-circular hoop of iron strip from, and perpendicular to, ends of which project two parallel spikes. L. 6.0 in.

K15-K17. Styli. L. 5.0-5.3 in.

K18. Needle. Broken at eye. L. of remaining portion 2.6 in.

K19. Needle, Pl. XII. Massive, long continuation above eye, lower part missing. L. of existing portion 4.7 in.

K20. Needle, Pl. XII. Curved. L. 4.6 in.

K21. Netting needle. L. 6.1 in.

¹ Additional to this list are three examples from Ham Hill in the Taunton Museum. One is illustrated in *Som. Arch. Procs.* LXXII, p. 46, and one in V. C. H. Somerset, Vol. 1, Fig. 63.

- K22. Nail, Pl. XII. Square-section shank, eccentric disk-head. L. 6.5 in.
- K23. Nail, Pl. XII. Square-section shank, pyramidal head. L. 6.5 in.
- K24. Nail, Pl. XII. Square-section shank, very large disk head. Point broken off, L. of existing portion 2.25 in.
- K25. Nail, Pl. XII. Square-section shank, T-shaped head. L. 2.37 in.
- K26. Nail, Pl. XII. Square-section shank, head split with each side curved out and down. L. 1.76 in.
- K27. Eight nails, all with square-sectioned shank and flattened head. L. 6.25–2.6 in.
- K28. Side-ring and link from bridle-bit, Pl. XIII. The bit of which these pieces formed a part, whether of the two- or three-link type, will have been native in character; such bits do not occur at Hofheim, Richborough or Newstead. Perhaps the closest parallel is the two-link bronze bit from Llyn Cerrig (*Llyn Cerrig*, Pl. XXVI, No. 58). Our bit probably belongs to the pre-Roman occupation at Hod Hill; or, with less likelihood, it may have been a locally-manufactured piece of equipment for a Roman auxiliary trooper. D. 2.65 in.
- K29. Bridle-bit, Pl. XIII. A very simple form with two links and side-rings; one of the latter is slightly larger than the other. L. 9.0 in.
- K30. Ring with staple, Pl. XII. The loop of the staple has strongly moulded lateral flanges. D. of ring, 3.1 in.
- K31. Part of ring, much corroded. D. 6.05 in.
- K32. Two loops. D-sectioned, perhaps from a bucket. D. 5.3 in.
- K33. Two rings. D. 3.0 in.
- K34. Ring. D. 1.7 in.
- K35. Ferrule. D. 0.8 in.
- K36. Ferrule. D. 1.0 in.
- K37. Spiral ring. D. 1.7 in.
- K38. Lamp, Fig. 15. Part of a lamp of the usual Roman form; most of the underside and the tip of the nozzle have been broken away. Such iron lamps are very rare; none are included in H. Menzel's *Antike Lampen in Röm. Germ. Zentralmuseum zu Mainz* nor in the section on lamps in *London in Roman Times*, pp. 60–9. There is only one such lamp (as distinct from lamp-holders) in the *B.M. Cat. of Gk. & Rom. Lamps*; it comes from Egypt, and has a rounded nozzle flanked by volutes (a first-century form). L. 3.4 in.
- K39–K41. Spurs, Pls. XIII, XIV. K39 and K40 have small pricks and are U-shaped, with a horizontal loop at the end of each arm; the ends of K41 are recurved and the prick is larger. See H. de S. Shortt in *Ant. J.* XXIX, pp. 61 ff., where K39 and K40 are described as of a first-century provincial Roman type (and cf. A28, A29, p. 2), while K41 belongs to the Germanic 'hook-spur' type. The late date ascribed to the latter by Shortt can hardly be applied to our example. K39, L. 3.7 in.; K40, W. 3.55 in.; K41, W. 2.95 in.
- K42. 'Butcher's hook', Pl. XII. L. 7.25 in.
- K43, K44. Curbs, Pl. XIII. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XIX, No. 30, *Newstead*, Pl. LXXI, Nos. 1 and 2. L. K43, 4.4 in.; K44, 5.5 in.
- K45. Side piece of bridle-bit, Pl. XIII. Cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XIX, Nos. 18, 22. L. 6.75 in.
- K46, K47. Buckles. L. 1.04, 2.2 in.
- K48. Terret. Considerably corroded, but clearly of simple form, with low ridge round circumference. L. 1.9 in.

SPINDLE WHORLS

L. GLASS, ETC.

L1-L18. Eighteen glass counters, five opaque white, two opaque blue, eight opaque ? purple, two translucent green/blue, one translucent colourless. D. 0.4-0.8 in.

L19-L32. Beads. L19, L24, L25 and L29 are 'melon' beads of the common Roman type; there are traces of a blue glaze on L24, otherwise any glaze has disappeared leaving a rough greyish surface. D. 0.5-0.8 in. L19 was found together with two looped studs of bronze (A127, A128, q.v.).

L20, L27, L30, L31 and L32 are spherical or annular beads of translucent blue glass. Their diameters range from 0.3 to 0.5 in., except for L20 which has a diameter of 1.1 in. and is further distinguished by the presence of three horizontal grooves containing traces of a white ? inlay.

L21. Part of a bead shaped like the body of a 'thumb-beaker', made of glass differentiated into horizontal layers, but of which the colours are no longer distinguishable. D. 0.65 in.

L22. A rough lump of green glass with perforation, possibly a half-melted bead. L. 0.9 in.

L23. An annular bead of very pale purple glass. D. 0.7 in.

L26. A small barrel-shaped bead of green glass. L. 0.3 in.

L28. A very small annular bead of translucent colourless glass. D. 0.2 in.

(Beads of materials other than glass :

L33. A globular bead of ? tin. D. 0.4 in.

L34. Globular amber bead. D. 0.4 in.

L35. Cylindrical amber bead. D. 0.7 in.)

M. INTAGLIOS (Pl. XIVA)

M1. Chalcedony (carnelian); oval, probably from a ring, horseman riding to right, crudely cut. L. 0.4 in.

M2. Chalcedony (carnelian); circular, probably from a ring. Eagle between two standards. D. 0.45 in.

M3. Chalcedony (carnelian); oval, probably from a ring. Male head facing right, wreathed. An ill-defined object is shown passing behind the neck. ? Mercury, cf. *B.M. Catalogue of Gk. & Rom. Gems.*, Nos. 1418, 1419. L. 0.5 in.

M4. Paste, amber-coloured; oval, probably from a ring. Lion, facing right. L. 0.45 in.

M5. Paste; circular, probably from a ring. Subject not identified. D. 0.35 in.

M6. Light blue paste; oval, set in bezel of iron ring. Subject not identified. L. 0.45 in.

N. SPINDLE WHORLS

N1-N42. Forty-two spindle whorls as follows:

Seven of shale, three roughly discoidal and perhaps unfinished, one flattened sphere, one lathe-turned with elliptical section and collar round perforation on one surface (the other surface damaged), one made from a shale core with two holes (Calkin's Class C—see ref. on p. 22), a third hole having been drilled in the centre, and one bun-shaped (but the bottom is rough and perhaps not original) decorated with two concentric incised lines on the convex surface.

Nineteen of pottery, three spherical, nine discoidal (three marked with a cross), three cylindrical (one with a cross), four flattened spherical.

Four made from potsherds, all discoidal.

Six of stone; one cylindrical (perhaps a fossil sponge) and five of fine grey stone including one spherical, two beehive-shaped (one with five horizontal grooves), one plain discoidal and one discoidal decorated with an incised snake (Fig. 15).

Six of bone, one cylindrical, five hemispherical and made from the upper end of a femur or similar piece of bone.

O. OBJECTS OF BONE, ANTLER, SHALE, ETC.

O1-O3. Sections of antler, the centres hollowed. L. 0.4-0.8 in.

O4. Section of antler, smoothed and hollowed through the centre, and with a band of lattice ornament round the wider end. There is a fragment of iron at one side of the perforation at the narrow end, perhaps the remains of an implement for which this was the handle. L. 2.15 in.

O5. Sawn-off point of antler tine. L. 5.0 in.

O6. Bone awl, of a type common on Early Iron Age sites, e.g. *Glastonbury*, Pl. LXIII, B280, B402; *Maiden Castle*, Pl. XXXVI, A, Nos. 8, 9. There is a longitudinal perforation through the end of the bone. L. 3.5 in.

O7. Bone cylinder, hollowed through the centre. L. 0.6 in.

O8. Implement of bone or antler, Fig. 15. Curved, one end pointed, the other flattened in the plane of the curve. The pointed end is notched, and there is a perforation towards the flat end. The type is not paralleled at Woodcuts, Rotherley, Maiden Castle or Glastonbury. L. 8.4 in.

O9, O10. Boars' tusks, perforated at the root ends. L. 3.9, 3.6 in.

O11, O12. Bone pegs, perforated through one end, with a blunt point at the other. Three similar pegs from Ham Hill are in the Taunton Museum. L. 3.25 in., 2.4 in.

O13-O15. Bone pendants, Fig. 15. Cf. *Spettisbury*, Fig. 8, No. 2. L. 2.35, 1.6, 2.1 in.

O16. Bone tongue from a buckle, Fig. 15. cf. bone buckles of our Type I (A89-A94) from Vindonissa. L. 1.6 in.

O17-O26. Ten bone needles. O18 and O19 are decorated with transverse and spiral incised lines; these, and also O17, O20, O23, O24 and O26, have simple rounded heads with circular eye; the stem of the last is swollen towards the point. O22 is more sophisticated with broad, flat head and elongated eye; this is a Roman type (cf. *Richborough* II, Pl. XIX, No. 21; *Newstead*, Pl. XCII, No. 22) and does not occur at Glastonbury or Maiden Castle. O25 has a pointed head as *Maiden Castle*, Pl. XXXV, B, Nos. 4 & 10 (EIA 'A' and 'B' respectively) and Fig. 105, No. 5 (EIA 'B'), *Spettisbury*, Fig. 7, and *Glastonbury*, Fig. 147, B112, B376 and B220. O21 is unfinished; the head has been drilled and partly shaped, but the shaping of the point has not been started. L. (complete specimens) 2.0-3.4 in.

O27. Bone pin. Globular head with oblique incisions (? imitating a pine-cone); stem swollen in the middle. L. 2.4 in.

O28. Bone ring. D. 0.9 in.

O29. Bone disk, Fig. 15. The back is flat, the front slightly domed, with raised border and central boss. D. 1.25 in.

O30. Bone tube with four transverse holes, Fig. 15. L. 1.7 in.

O31. Bone buckle, Fig. 15. W. 1.0 in.

O32–O37. Six fragments from shale armlets, for sections see Fig. 15. O32 is unfinished, and was in process of being carved by hand, not turned on the lathe. Of the others, O33 and O36 at least are lathe-turned. O35 is ornamented with oblique ridges alternately broad and narrow. See J. B. Calkin, 'Kimmeridge Coal-money: The Romano-British Shale Armlet Industry' (*Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. & Archaeological Soc.* 1955, LXXV, pp. 45 ff.).

O38, O39. Chalk or limestone flywheels, Pl. XIVB, D. 14.0, 12.0 in. These may come from potter's wheels or lathes. Cf. the certainly EIA examples found at the NE. entrance and in the sealed quarry scoop. Certain objects from other sites previously described as querns may in fact be flywheels, e.g. *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 117, No. 29.

O40. Pottery slingstone of the type commonly found in the south-western EIA 'B' cultures, e.g. *Maiden Castle*, Pl. XXXII, B, *Glastonbury*, Pl. XC.

O41. Fossil ammonite, with perforation through the centre. Perhaps an amulet; Professor I. A. Richmond has suggested the possibility of a connection with the *Hammonis cornu* of Pliny, N.H. 37, 10, 60.

O42. Bone counter, Pl. XIVA. Inscribed PRISCI. See *Richborough* IV, Pl. XXXIV, No. 82 and p. 124. D. 0.6 in.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

- Cam.* *Camulodunum. First Report on the Excavations at Colchester, 1930-39*, by C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull. Report XIV of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London (1947).
- Camerton* *Excavations at Camerton, Somerset*, by W. J. Wedlake (Camerton Excavation Club, 1958).
- Devizes Mus. Cat* *Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society at Devizes, Part II, Second Edition* (1934).
- Glastonbury* *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, by Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray (Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, 1911).
- Hofheim* *Das früh-römische Lager bei Hofheim in Taunus*, by E. Ritterling (1913).
- Llyn Cerrig* *A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey*, by Sir Cyril Fox (National Museum of Wales, 1946).
- London in Roman Times*, by R. E. M. Wheeler (London Museum Catalogues, No. 3, 1930).
- Maiden Castle* *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, by R. E. M. Wheeler (Reports of The Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. XII, 1943).
- Meare* *The Meare Lake Village*, by Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray (Taunton, 1948).
- Newstead. A Roman Frontier Post and Its People*, by James Curle (Glasgow, 1911).
- Richborough* *First to Fourth Reports on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, by J. P. Bushe-Fox (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Nos. VI (1926), VII (1928), X (1932) and XVI (1949)).
- Roman Exeter*, by Aileen Fox (Manchester University Press, 1952).
- Rotherley* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, by Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, Vol. II (1888).
- Spettisbury* *Spettisbury Rings, Dorset*, by C. A. Gresham (*Archaeological Journal*, XCVI, 1939, pp. 114 ff).
- Woodcuts* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, by Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, Vol. I (1887).

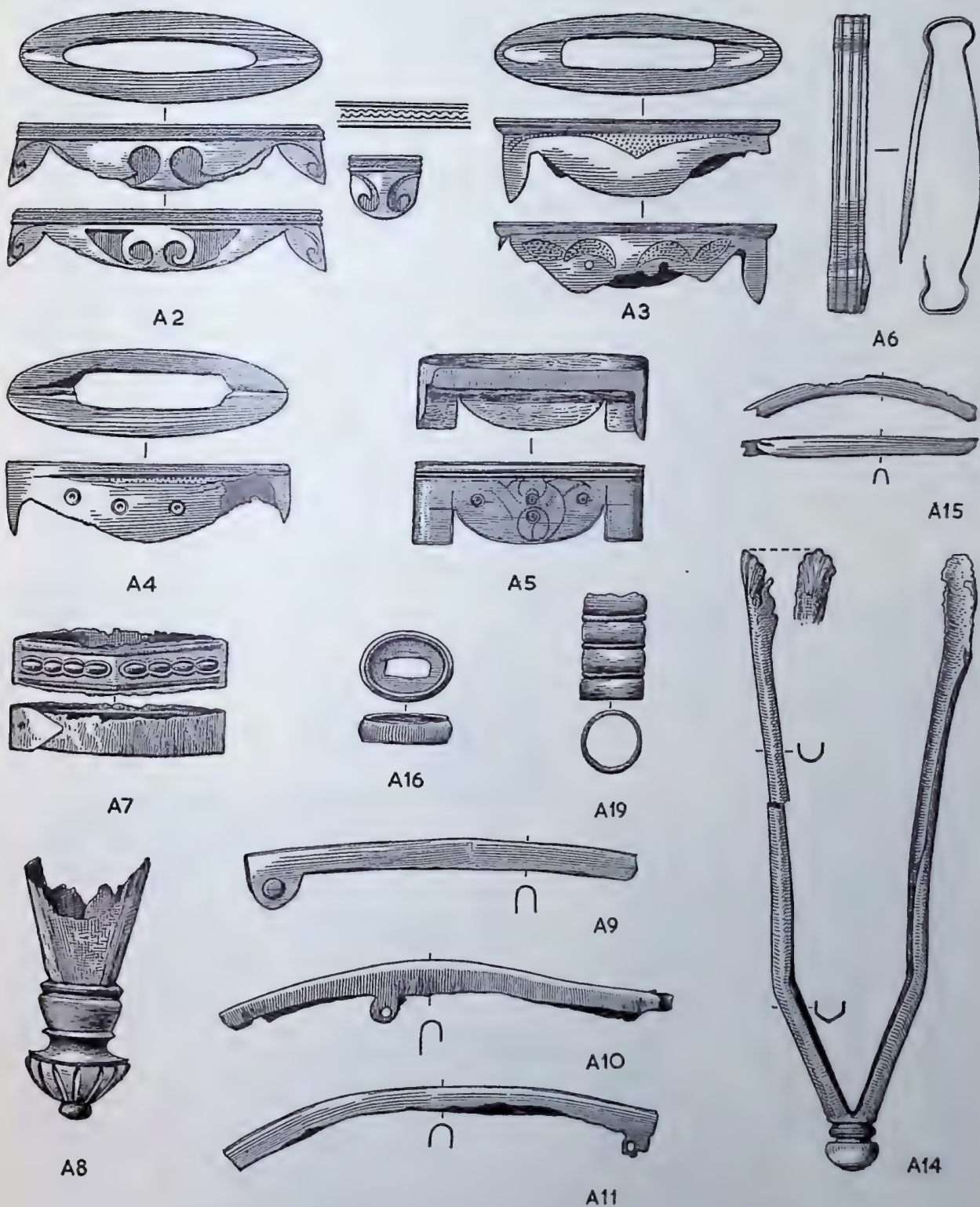


FIG. 1. Military articles of bronze, pp. 1, 2. (A2 to A4, A8, A19, $\frac{3}{4}$; others, $\frac{1}{2}$)

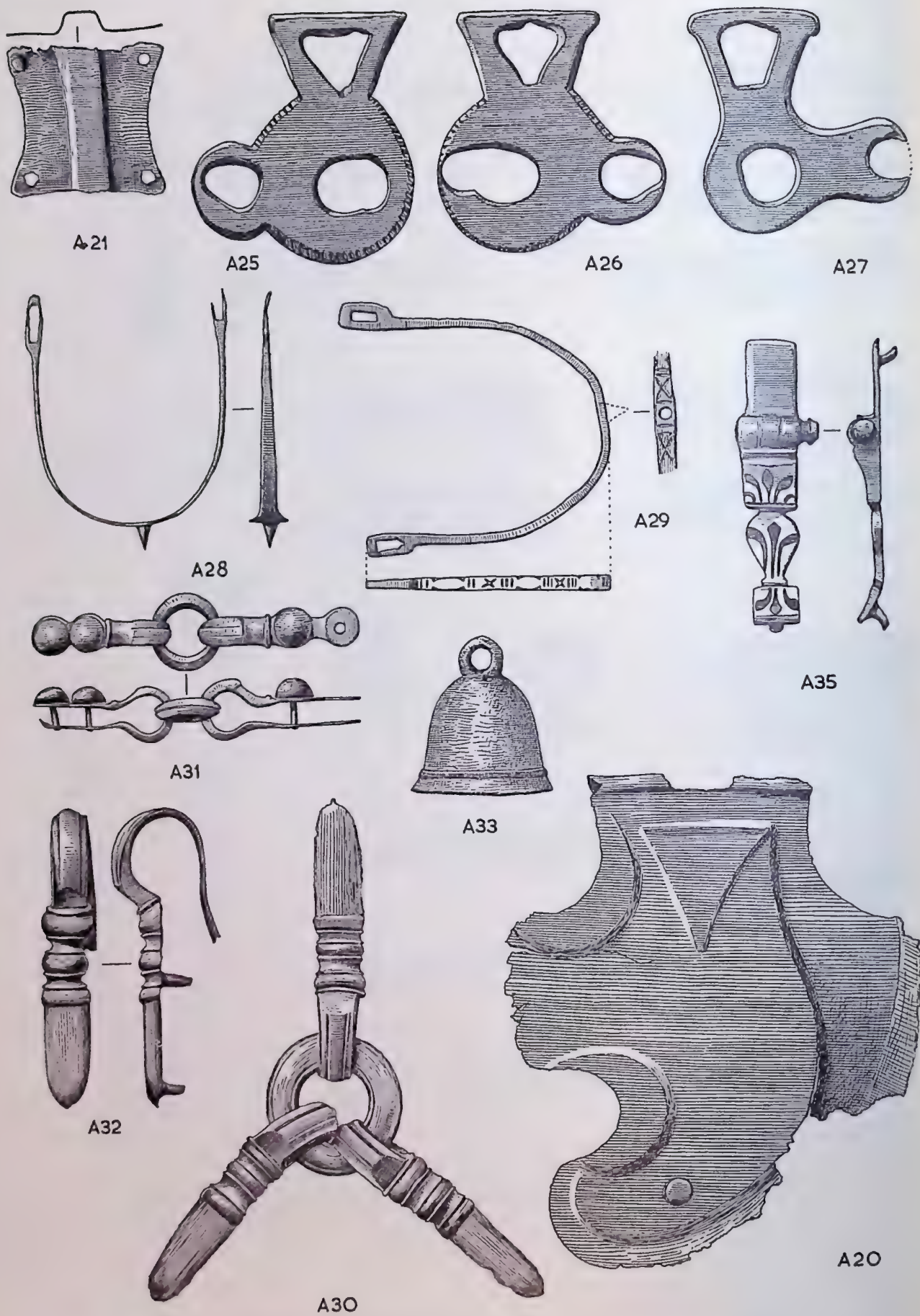


FIG. 2. Military articles of bronze, p. 2. (A20, A28, A29, $\frac{1}{2}$; others $\frac{3}{4}$)

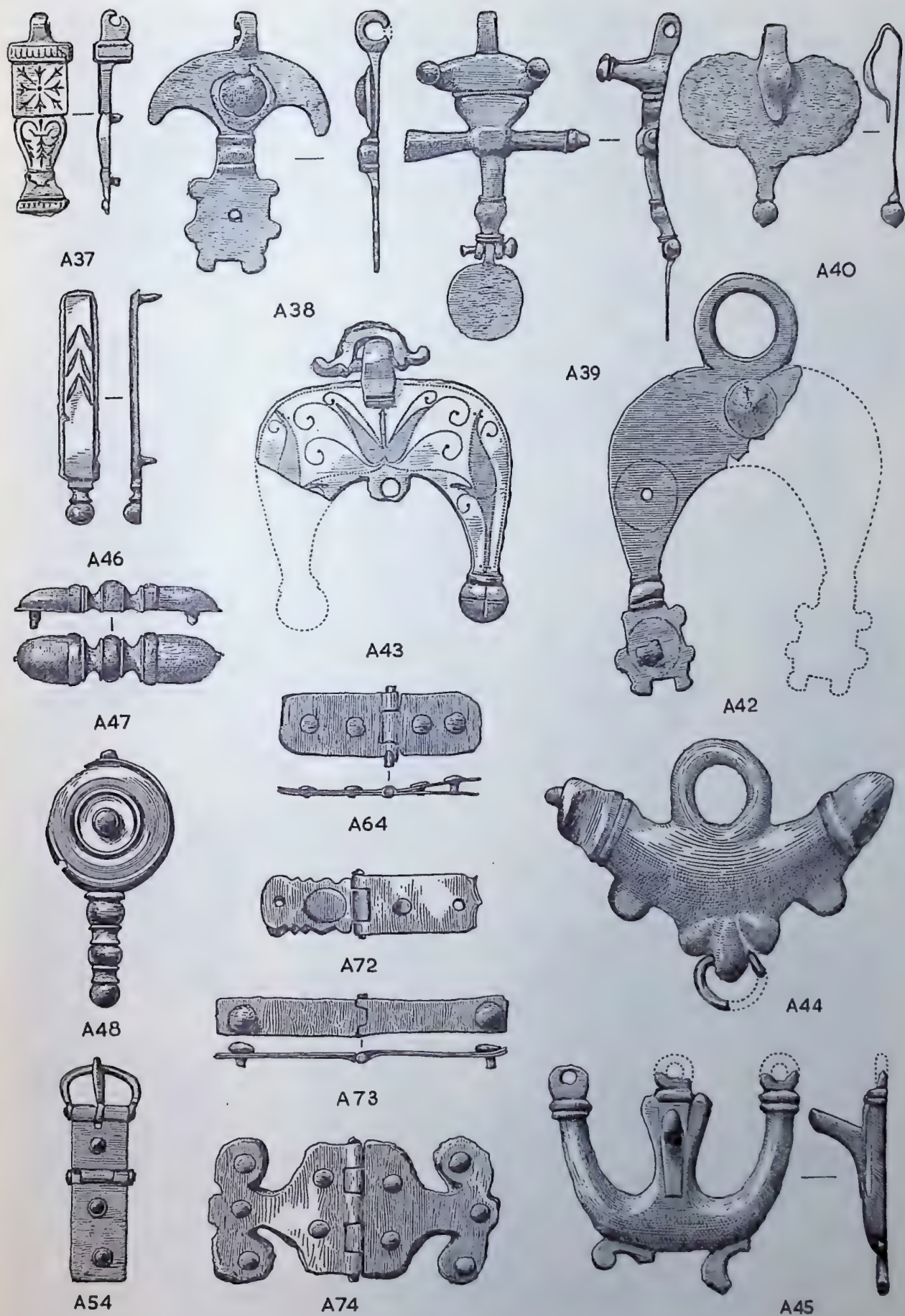


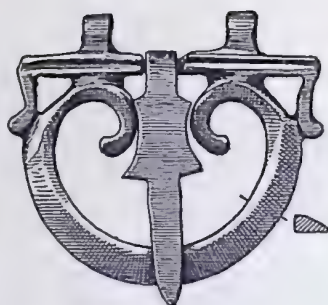
FIG. 3. Military articles of bronze, pp. 2, 3. (3)



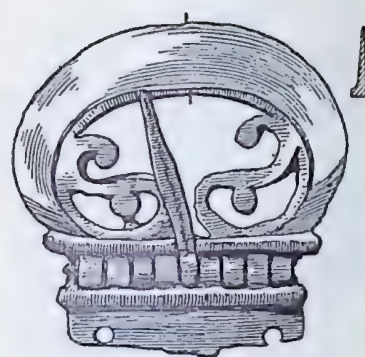
A91



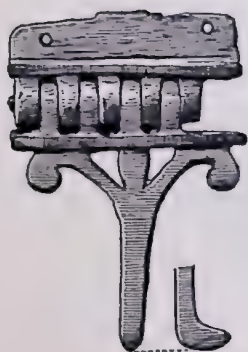
A93



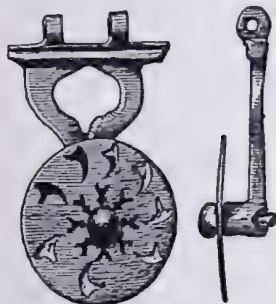
A81



A78



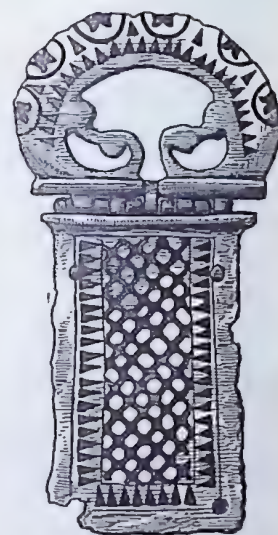
A96



A98



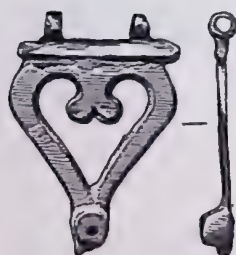
A97



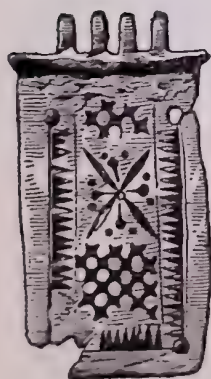
A77



A104



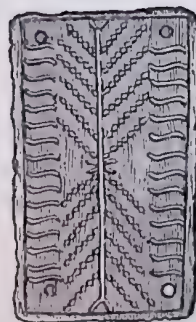
A100



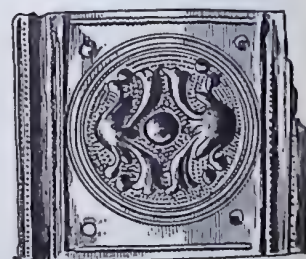
A108



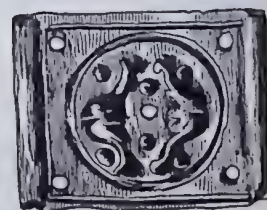
A109



A112



A115



A116

FIG. 4. Military articles of bronze, pp. 3, 4. (3/4)

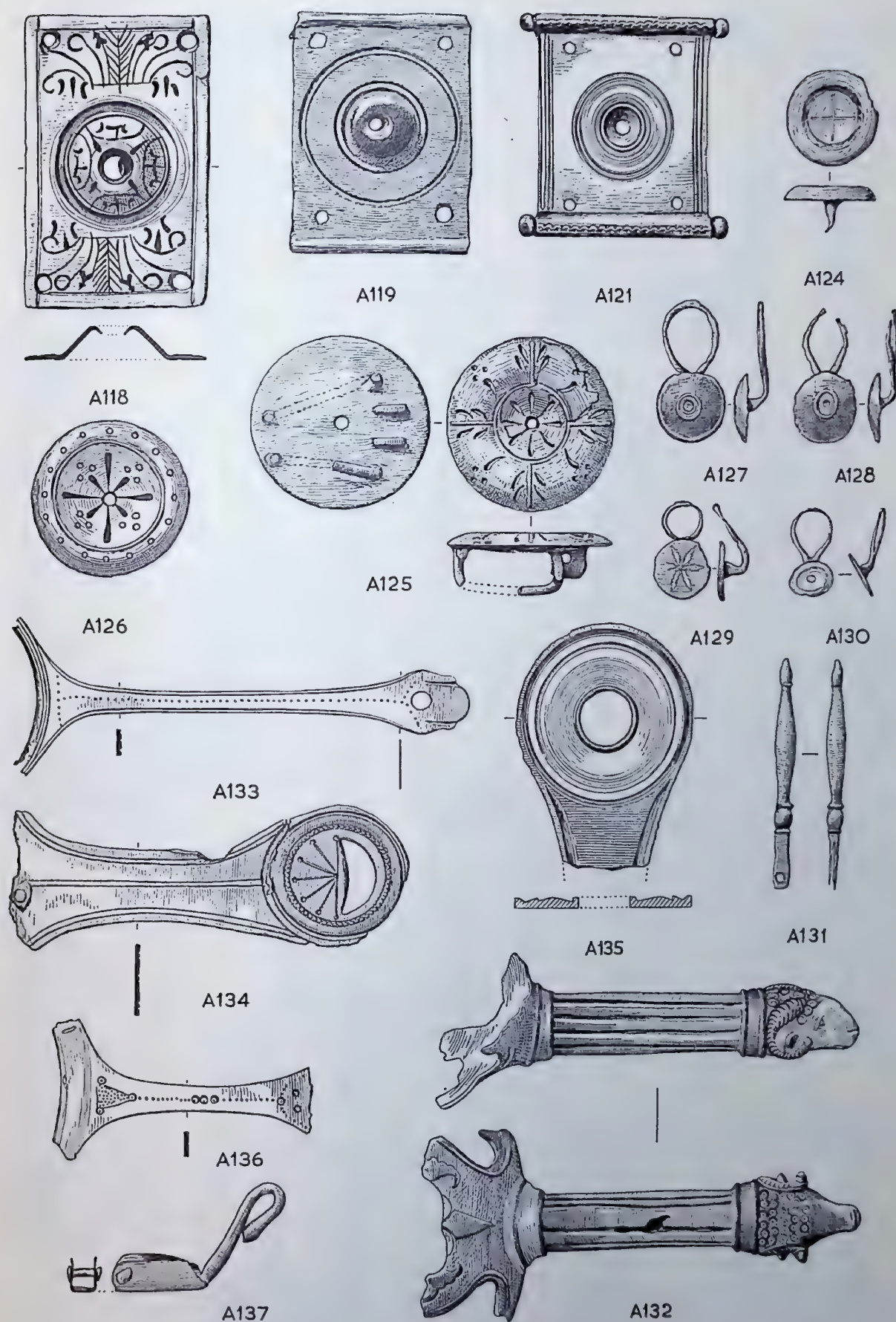


FIG. 5. Military articles of bronze, pp. 4, 5. (A132-134, A136, A137, $\frac{1}{2}$; others $\frac{3}{4}$)

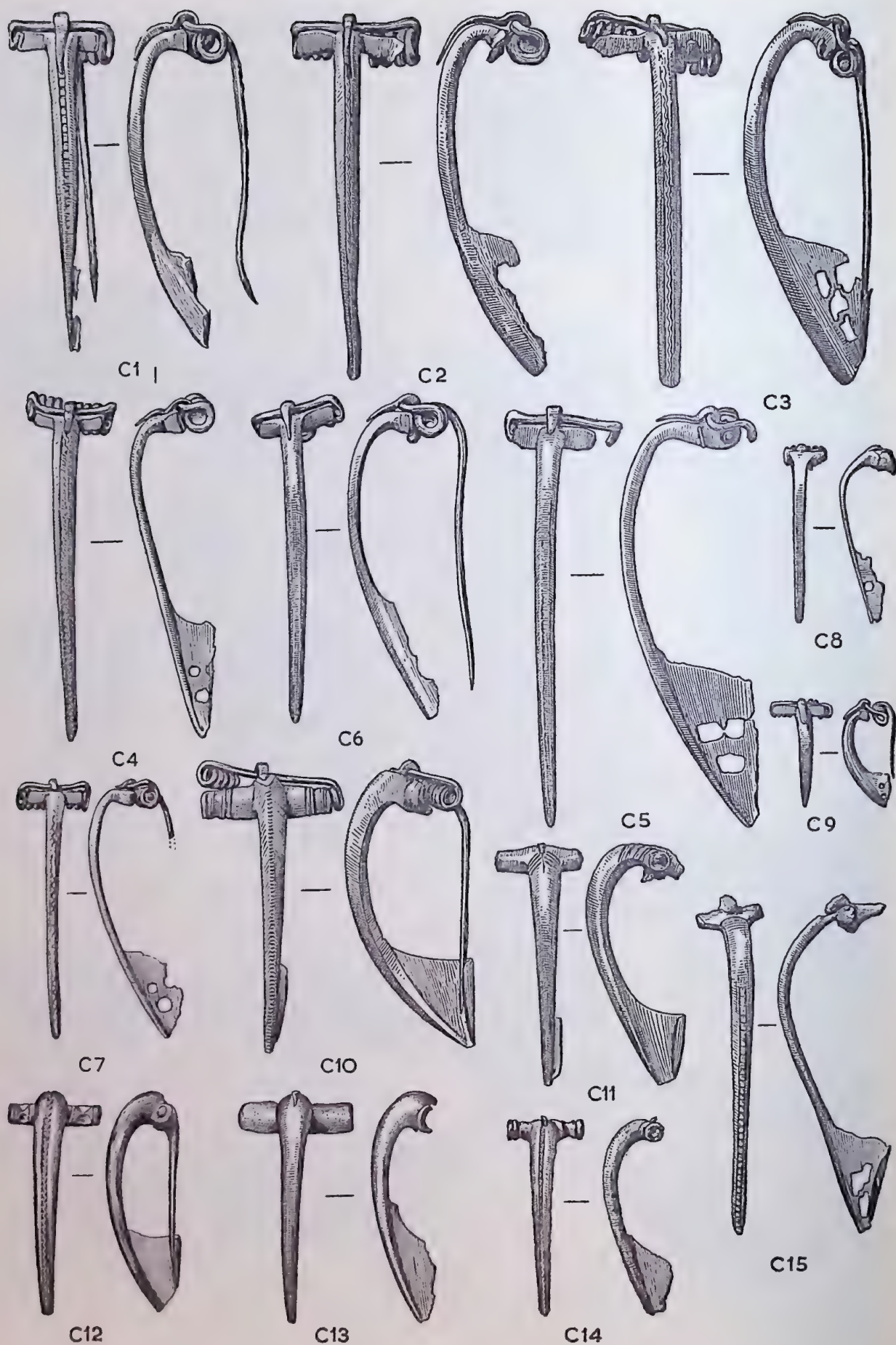


FIG. 6. Bronze bow-brooches, pp. 6, 7. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



FIG. 7. Bronze bow-brooches, pp. 7, 8. (3)

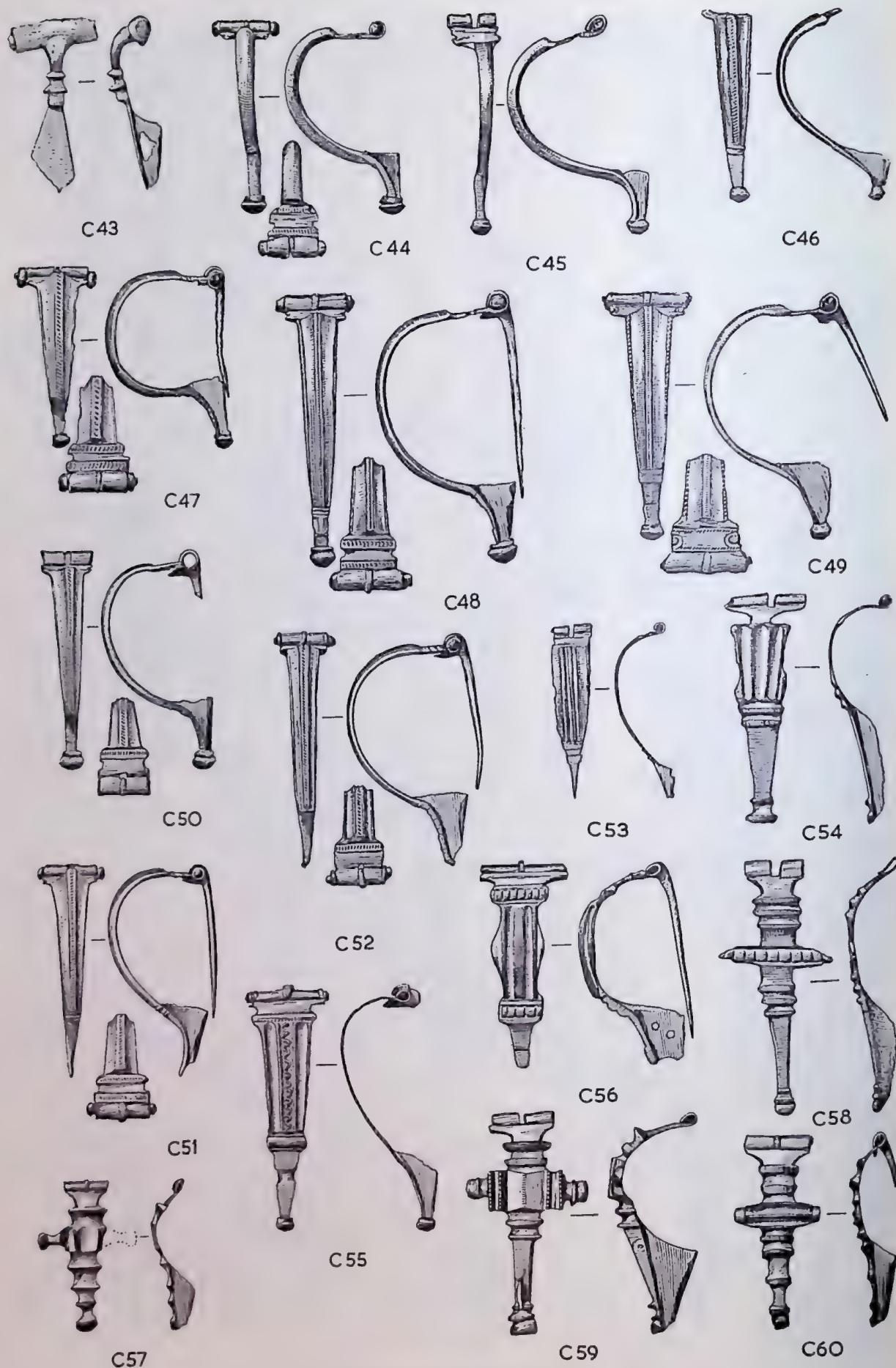


FIG. 8. Bronze bow-brooches, pp. 8, 9. (3)

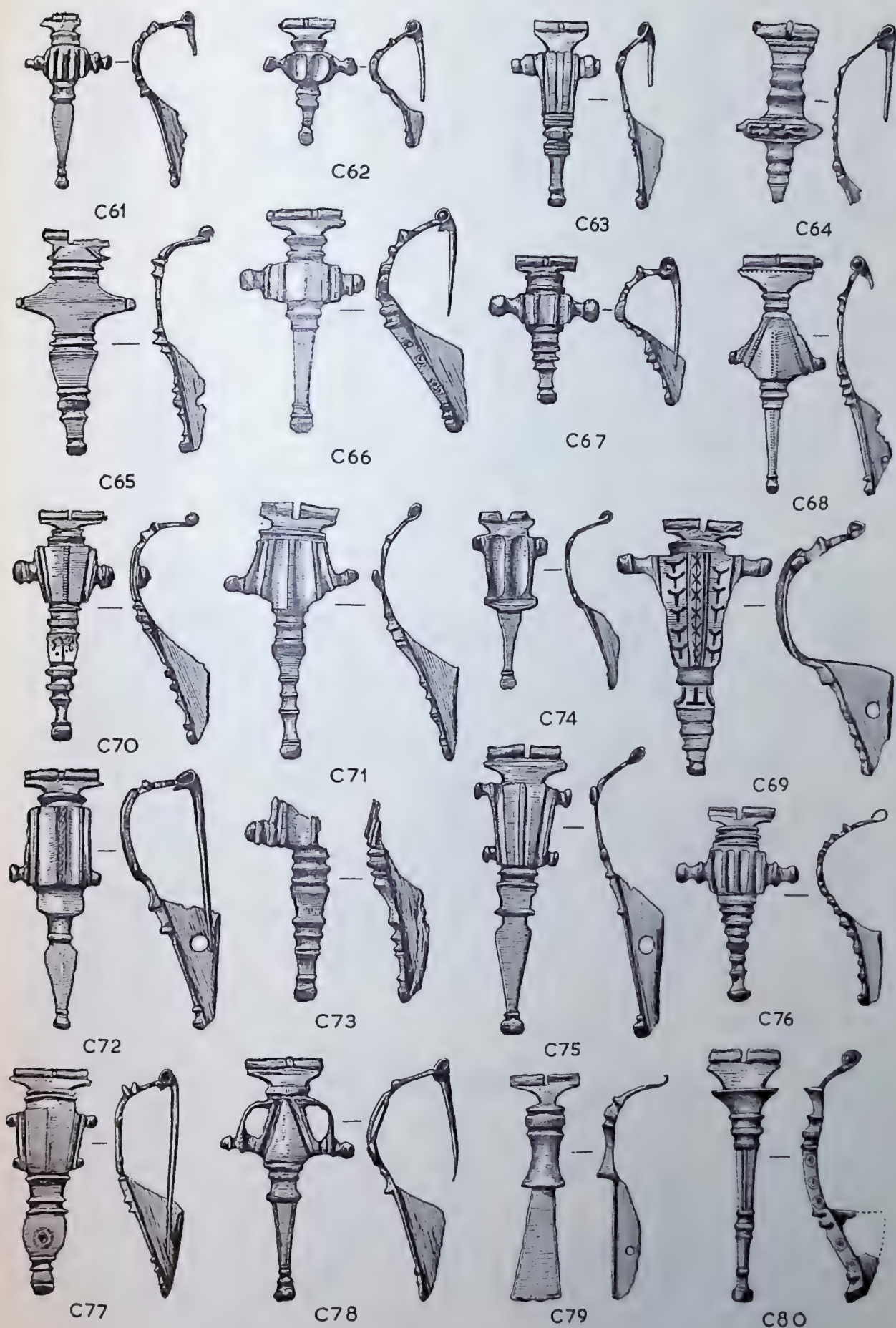


FIG. 9. Bronze bow-brooches, p. 9. ($\frac{3}{4}$)

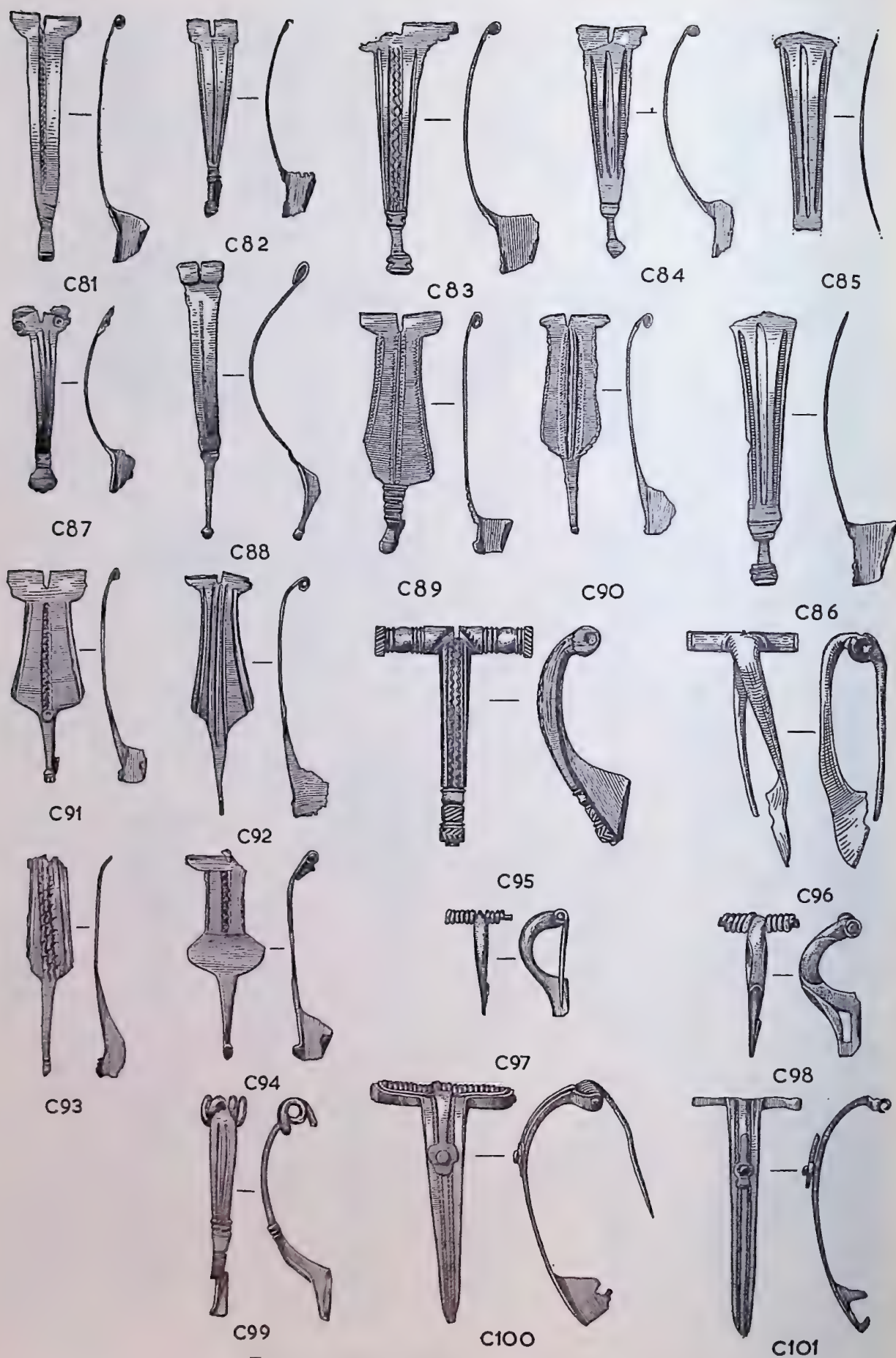
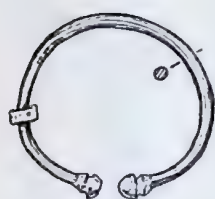
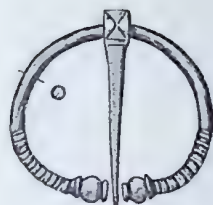


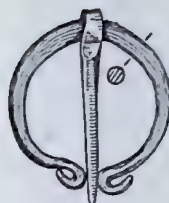
FIG. 10. Bronze bow-brooches, pp. 9-11. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



E2



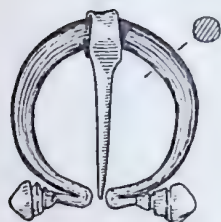
E3



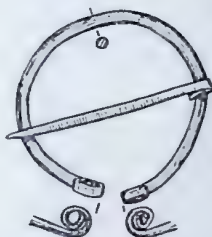
E4



E5



E7



E8



E9



E11



E15



E16



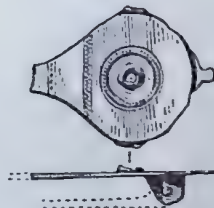
E17



E18



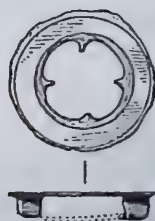
F1



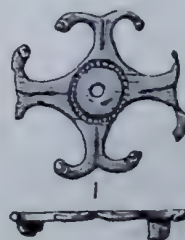
F2



F3



F4



F5

FIG. 11. Bronze penannular and plate brooches, pp. 11-13. (3)

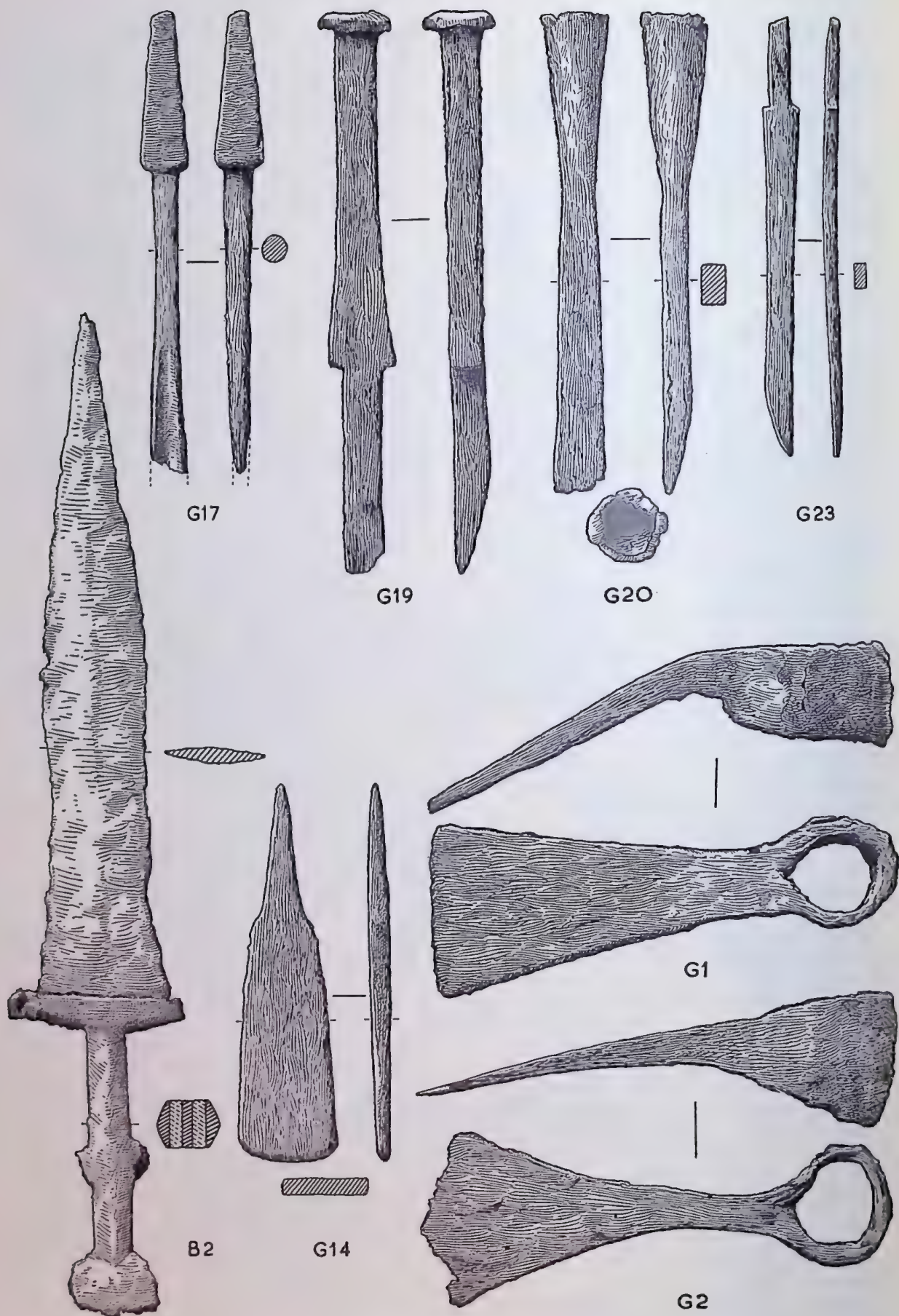


FIG. 12. Iron dagger and tools, pp. 5, 13, 14. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

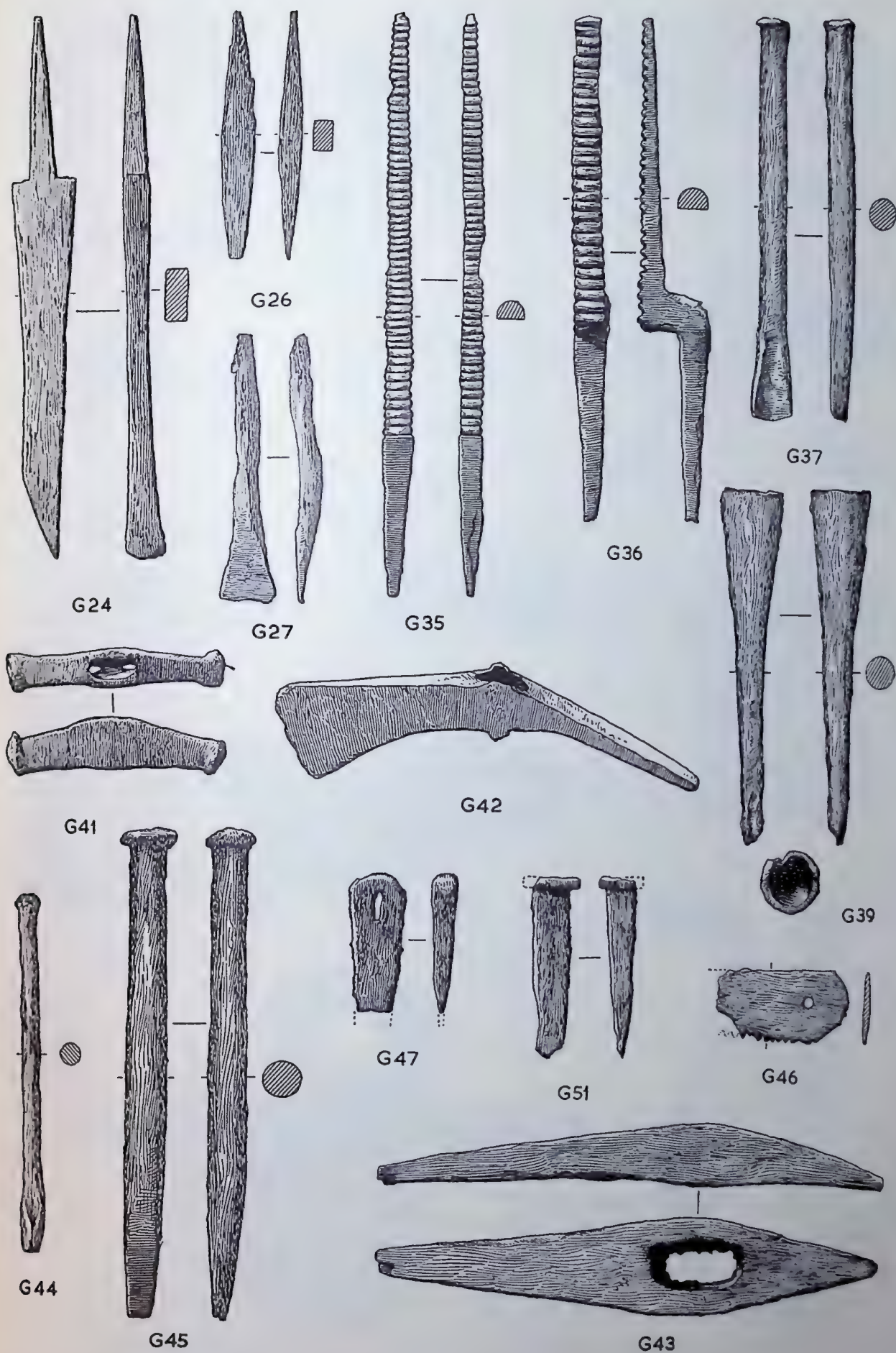
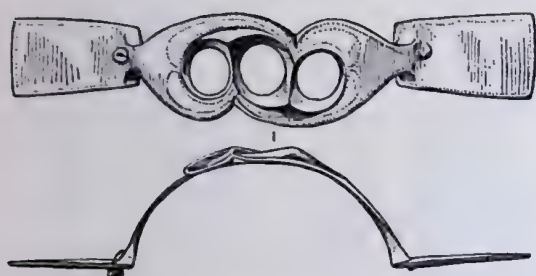
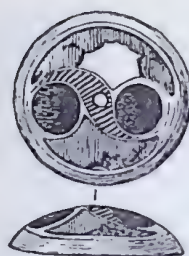


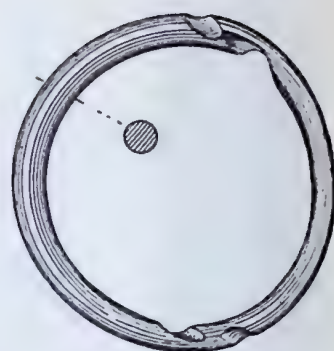
FIG. 13. Iron tools, p. 14. ($\frac{1}{2}$; except G42, $\frac{1}{4}$)



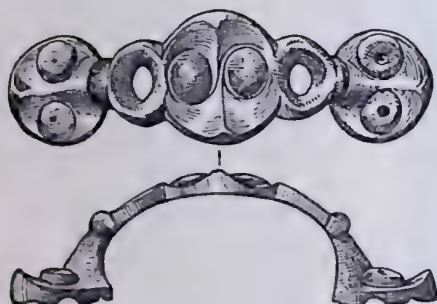
I 5



I 26



I 79



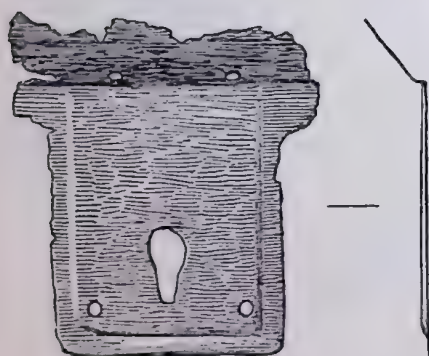
I 6



I 130



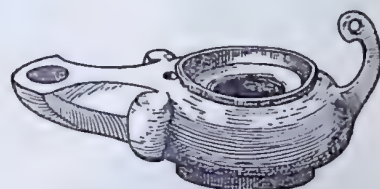
I 109



I 132



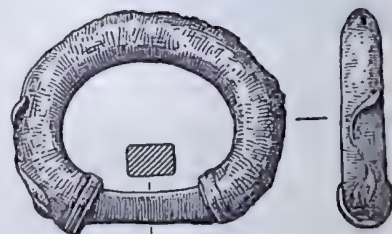
I 131



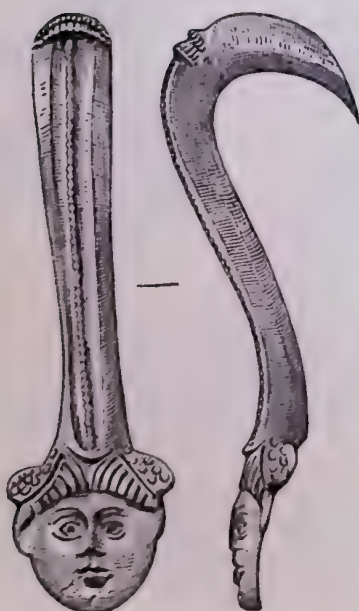
I 2



I 134



I 128



I 4



I 3

FIG. 14. Miscellaneous objects of bronze, pp. 15-18. (I 2, I 5, I 6, $\frac{1}{2}$; others $\frac{3}{4}$)

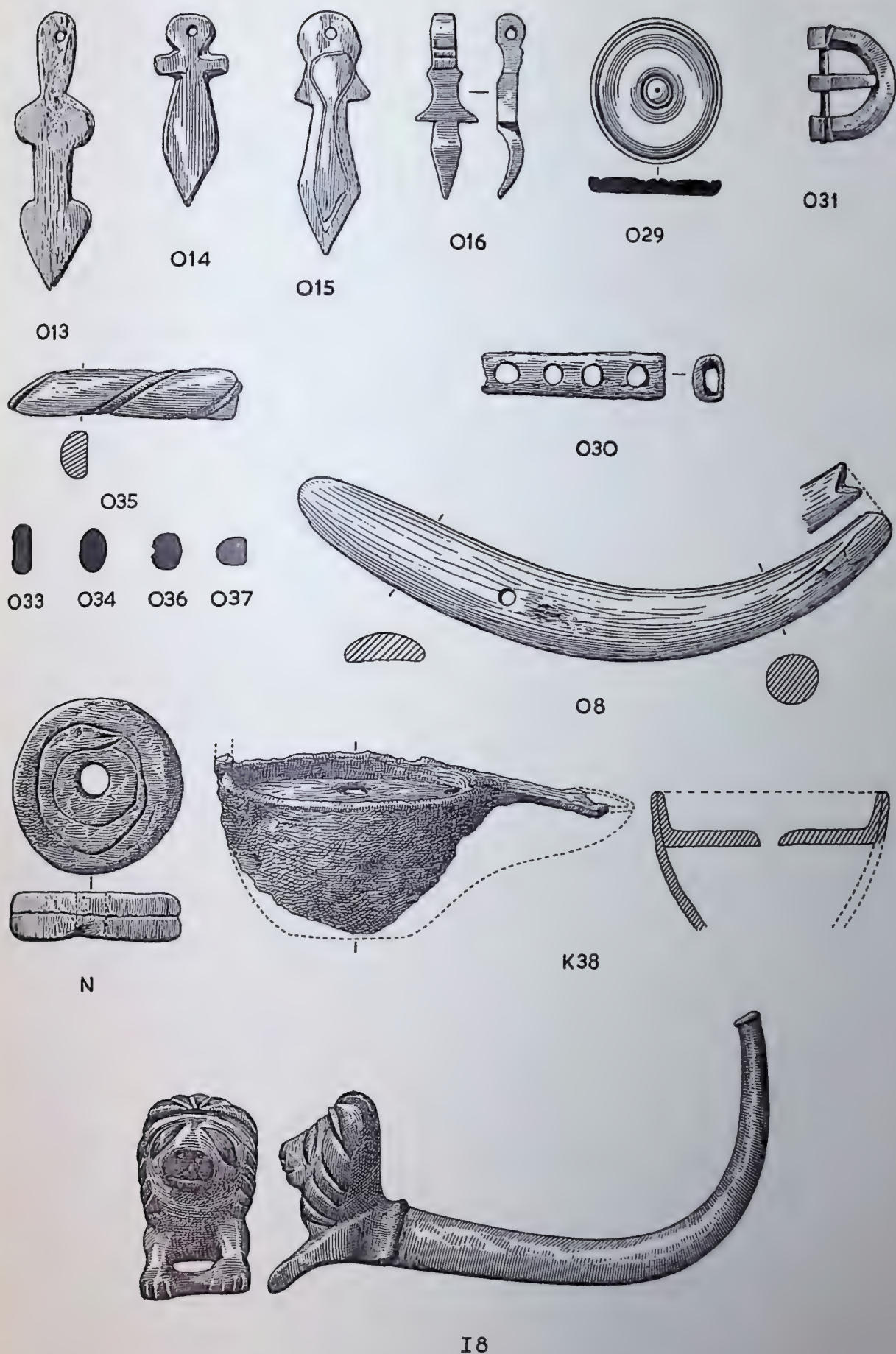
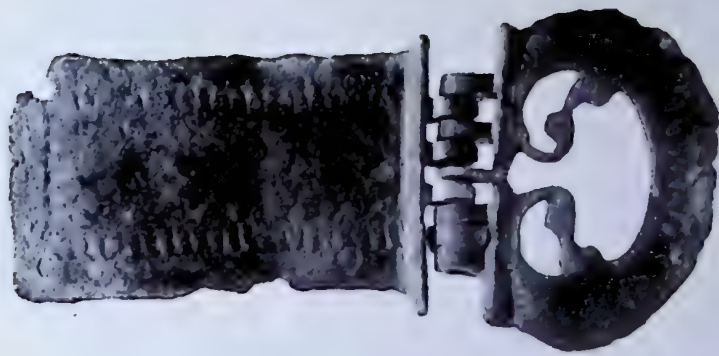


FIG. 15. Various objects, pp. 16, 19, 21, 22. (O8, O33 to O37, $\frac{1}{2}$; others $\frac{1}{4}$)

PLATES



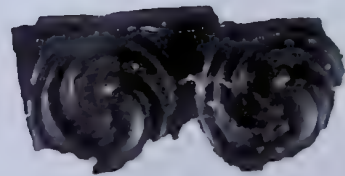
A77



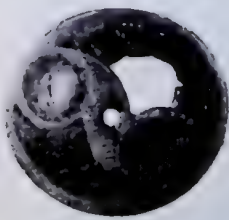
A48



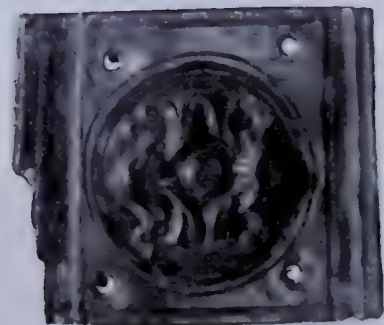
A37



I131



I26



A115



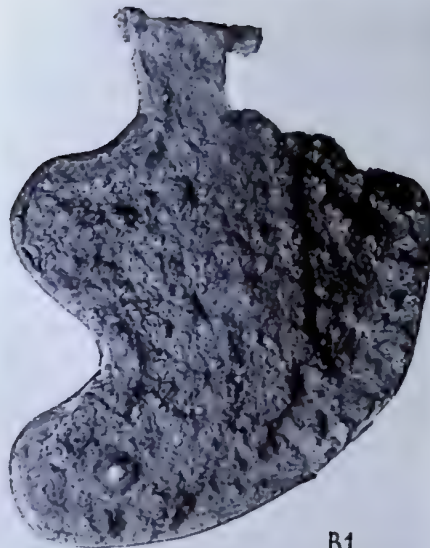
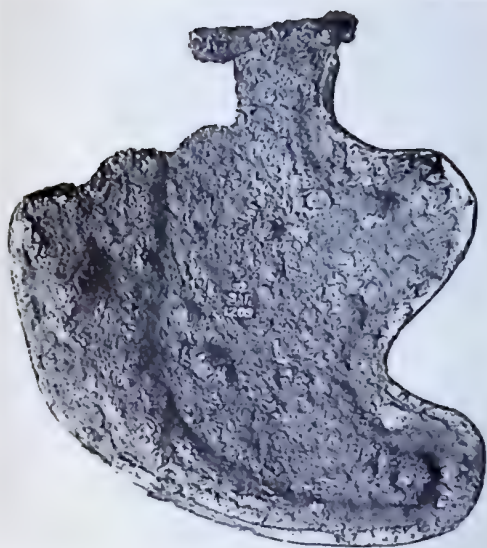
A97



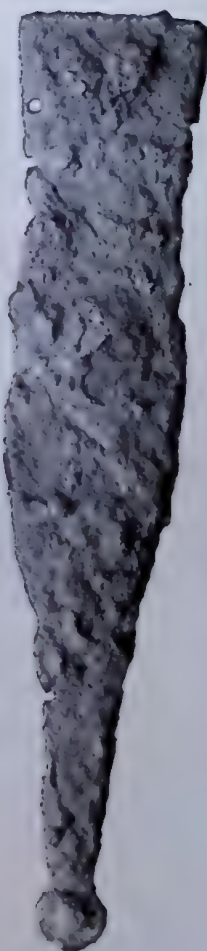
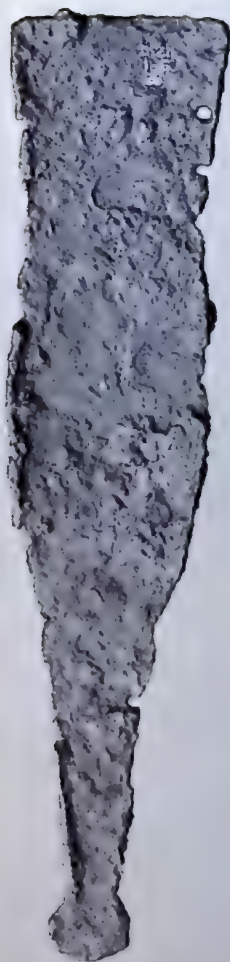
PLATE IIA. Sword-hilt, p. I. ($\frac{1}{1}$)



PLATE IIB. Iron heads of *pila*, p. 6. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



B1



B5

PLATE III.—Iron cheek-piece and front of dagger-sheath, before cleaning. p. 5. ($\frac{3}{4}$).

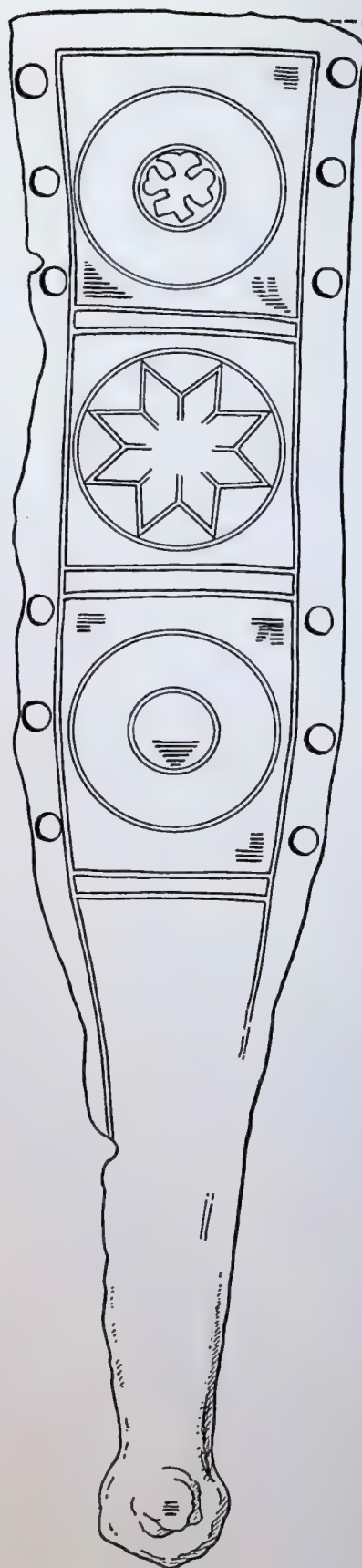
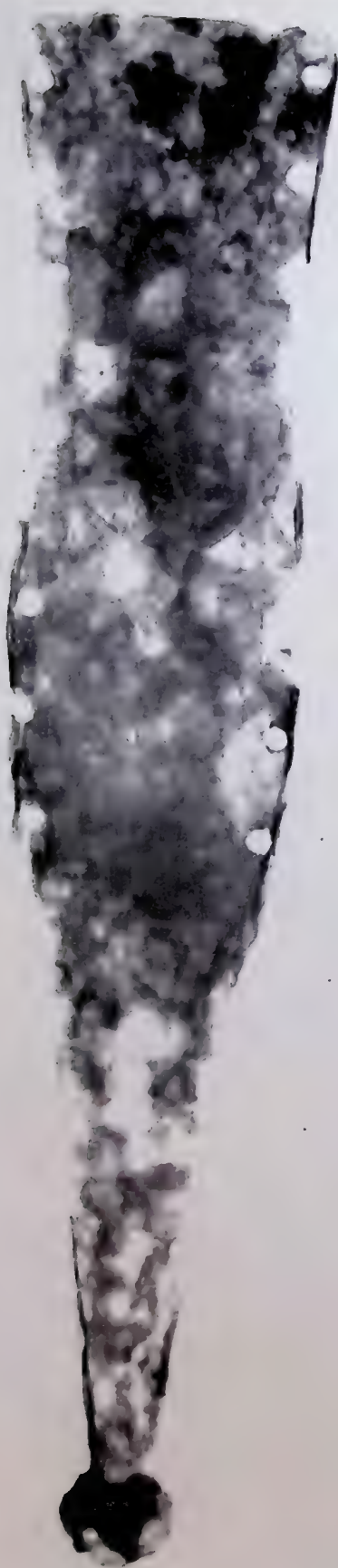
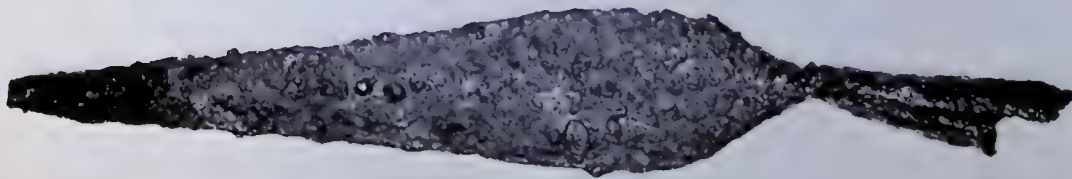


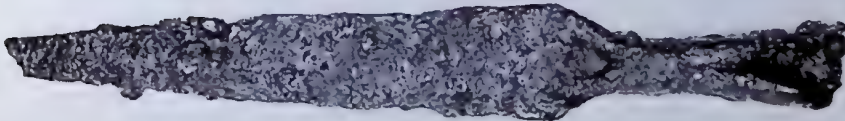
PLATE IV. X-ray photograph and drawing of iron front of dagger-sheath (B5) with inlaid and enamelled ornament: Traces of enamel are represented by horizontal shading, p. 5. ($\frac{4}{5}$)



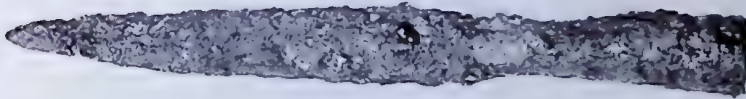
B9



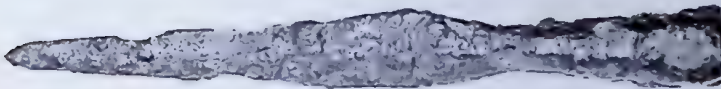
B6



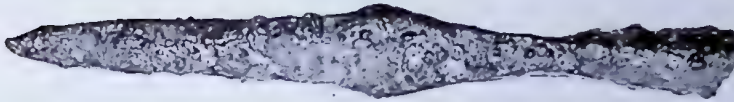
B13



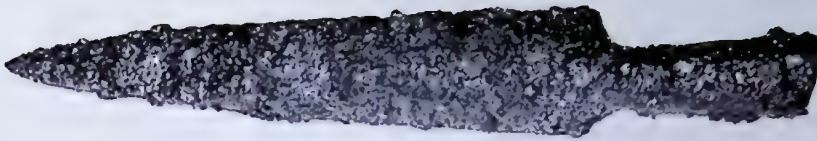
B19



B18



B23



B17

PLATE V. Iron spearheads, pp. 5, 6. ($\frac{4}{9}$)

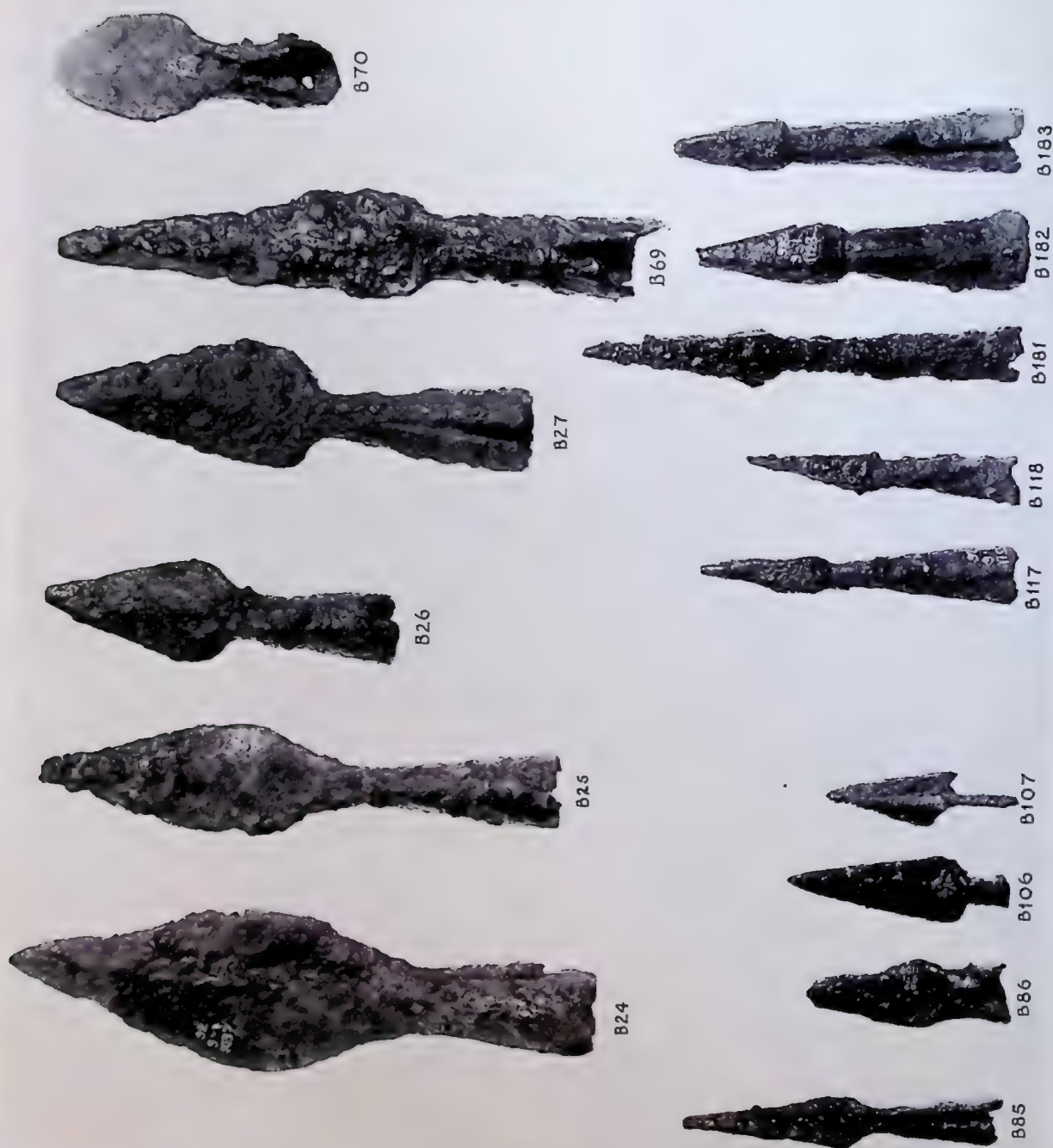


PLATE VI. Iron heads of spears, arrows and catapult-bolts, p. 6. (4)

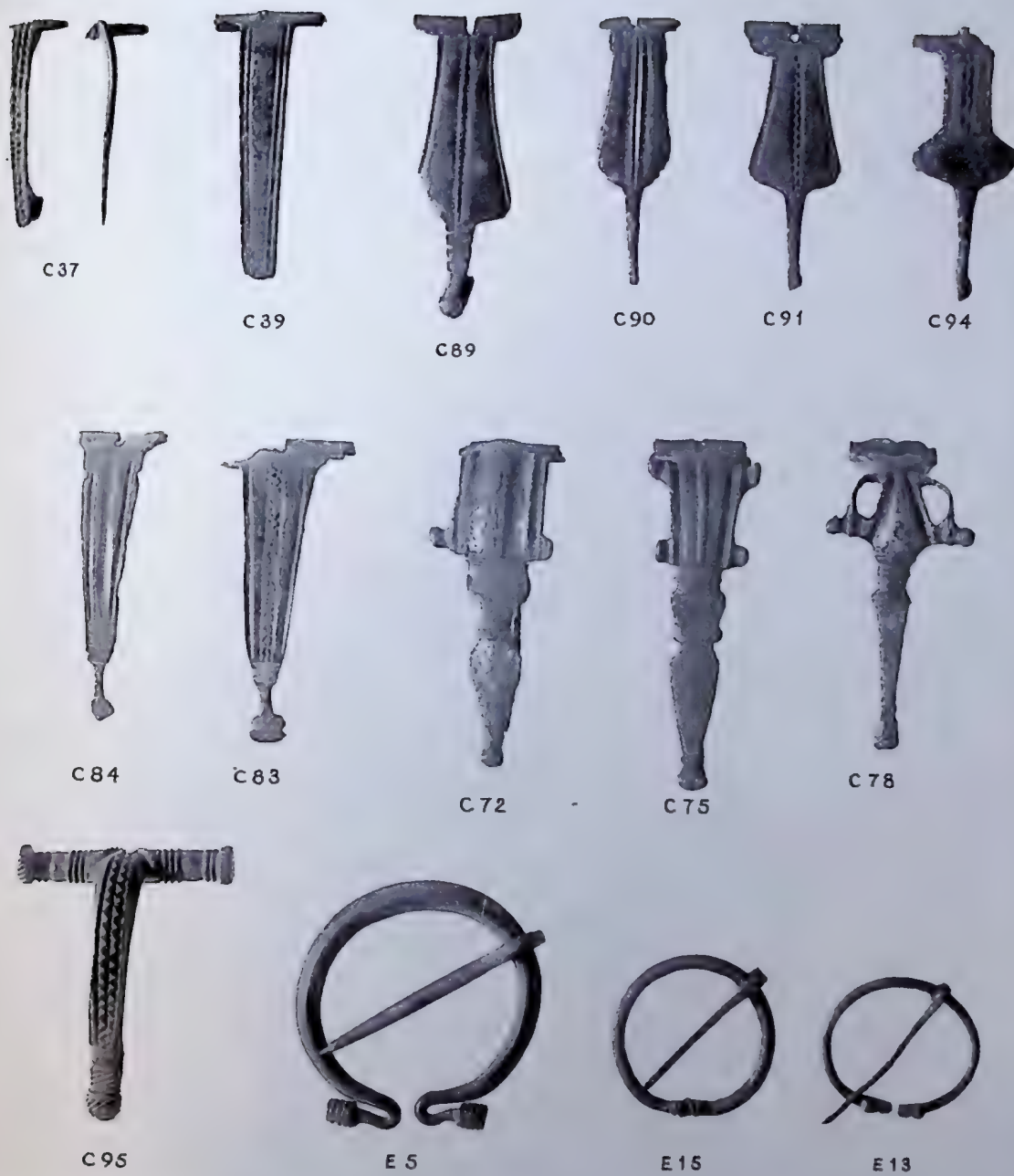


PLATE VII. Bronze brooches, pp. 8-10, 12. ($\frac{7}{10}$)

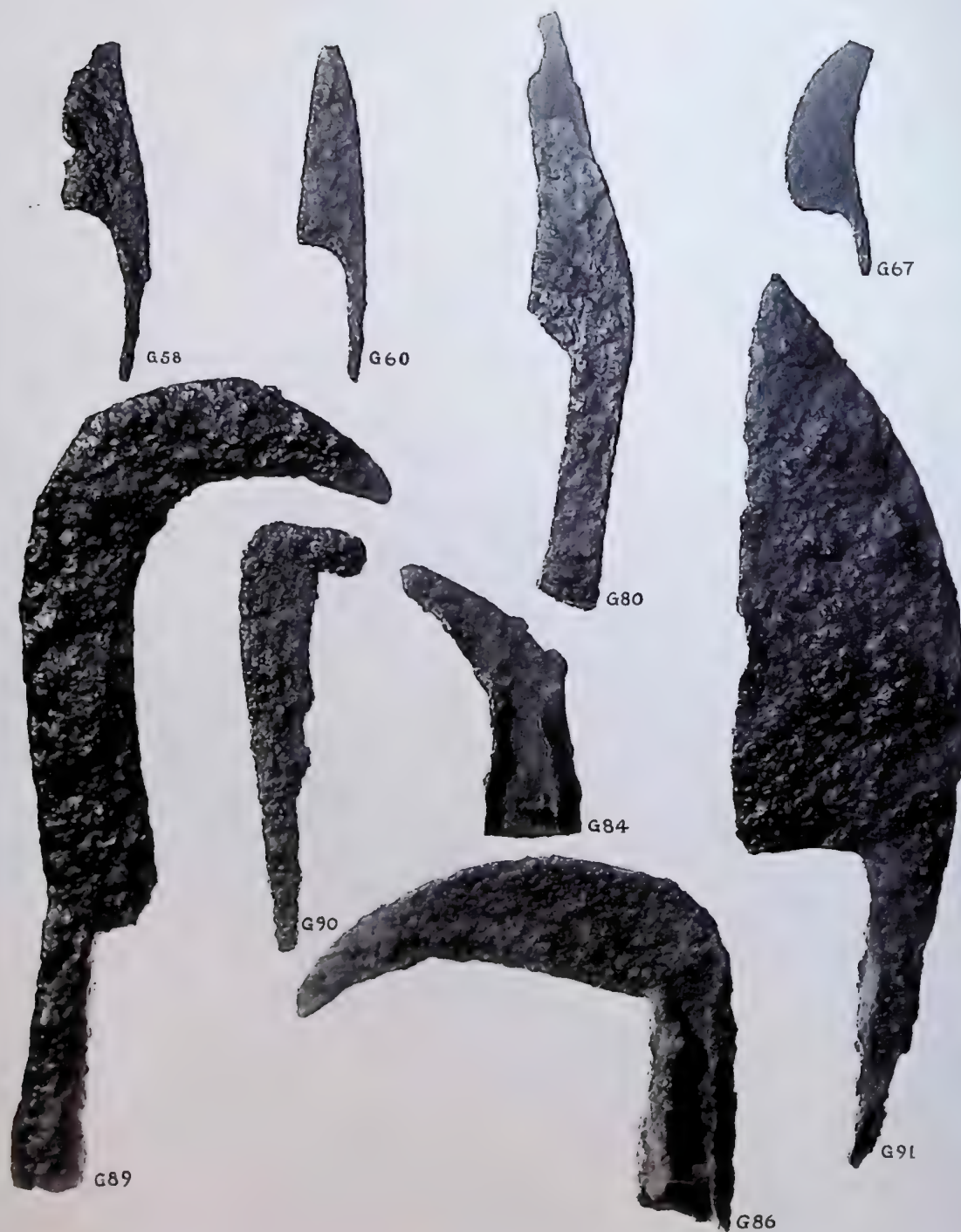


PLATE VIII. Iron tools, pp. 14, 15. ($\frac{2}{5}$)

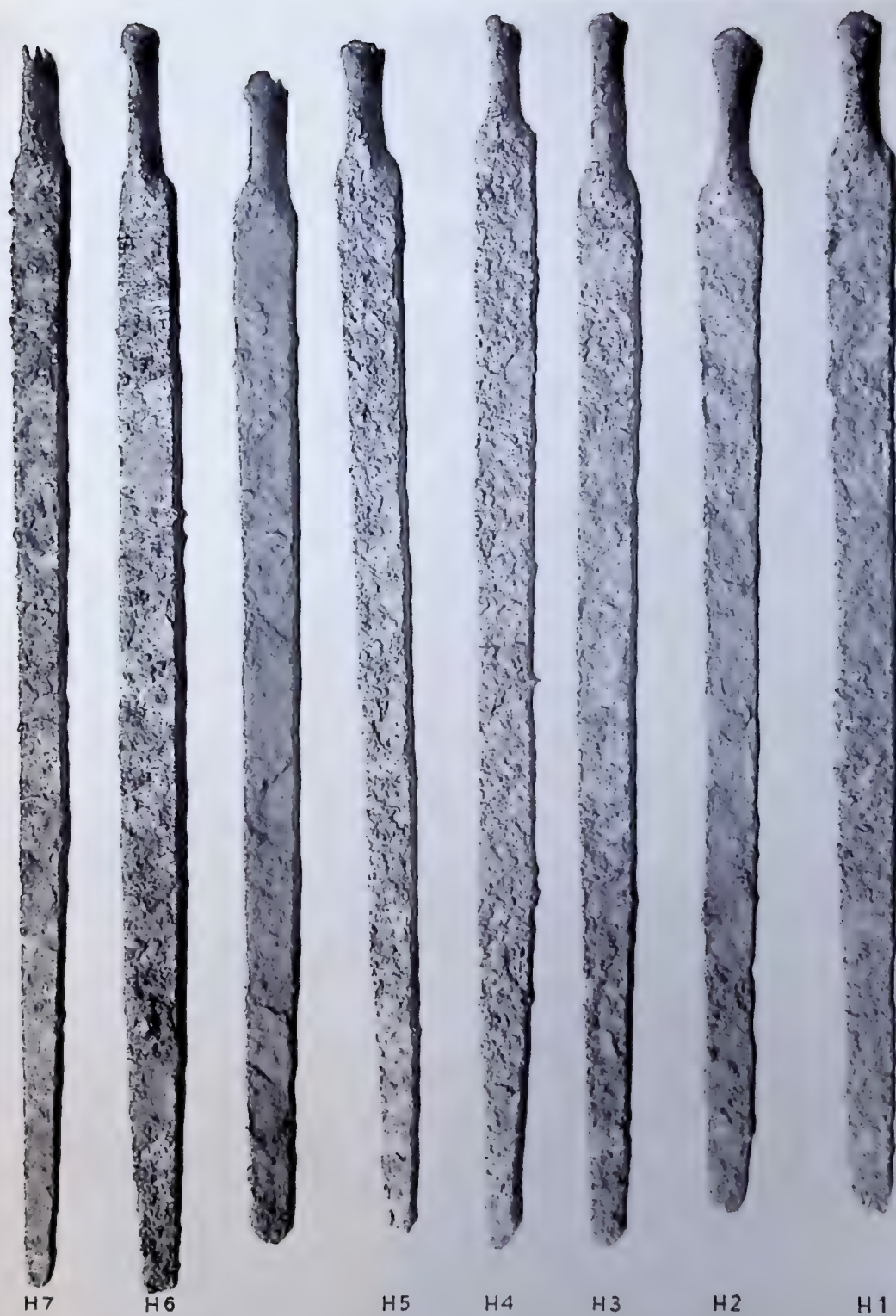


PLATE IX. Iron currency bars, p. 15. (About $\frac{1}{5}$)



PLATE X. Various bronze objects, pp. 4, 15, 16. ($\frac{3}{5}$; except I 8, $\frac{5}{6}$)

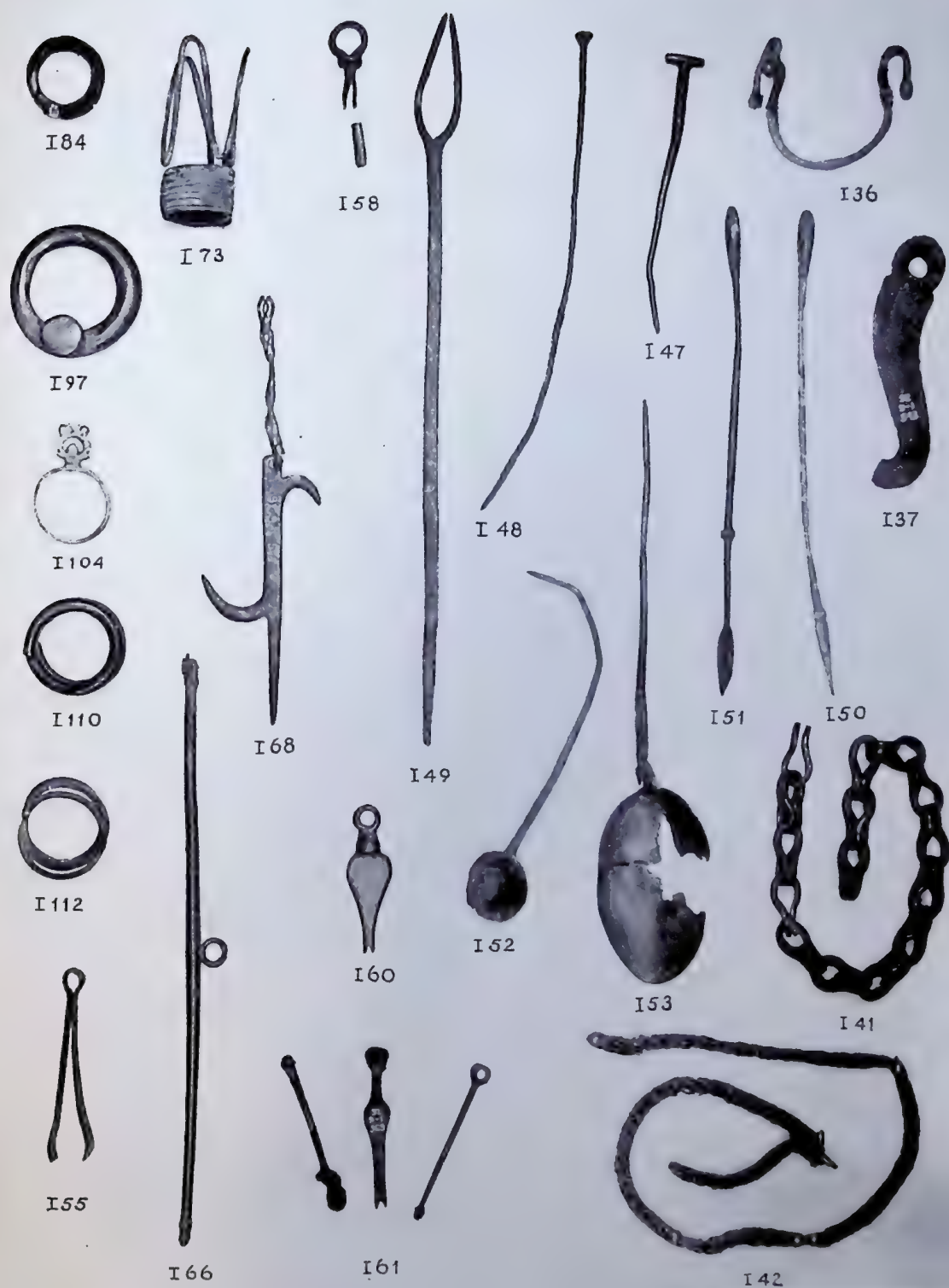


PLATE XI. Miscellaneous objects of bronze, pp. 16, 17. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

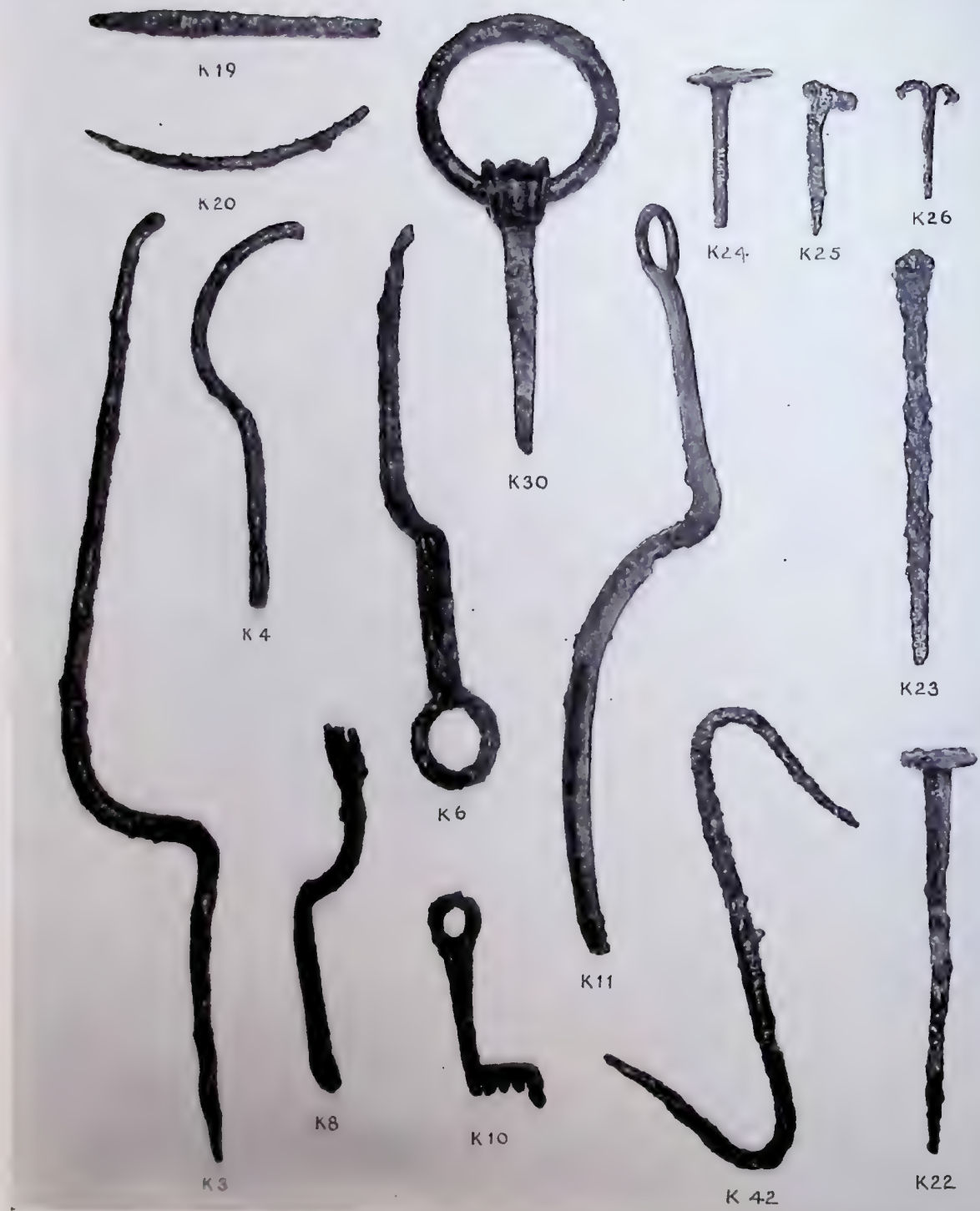


PLATE XII. Miscellaneous objects of iron, pp. 18, 19. ($\frac{2}{5}$)

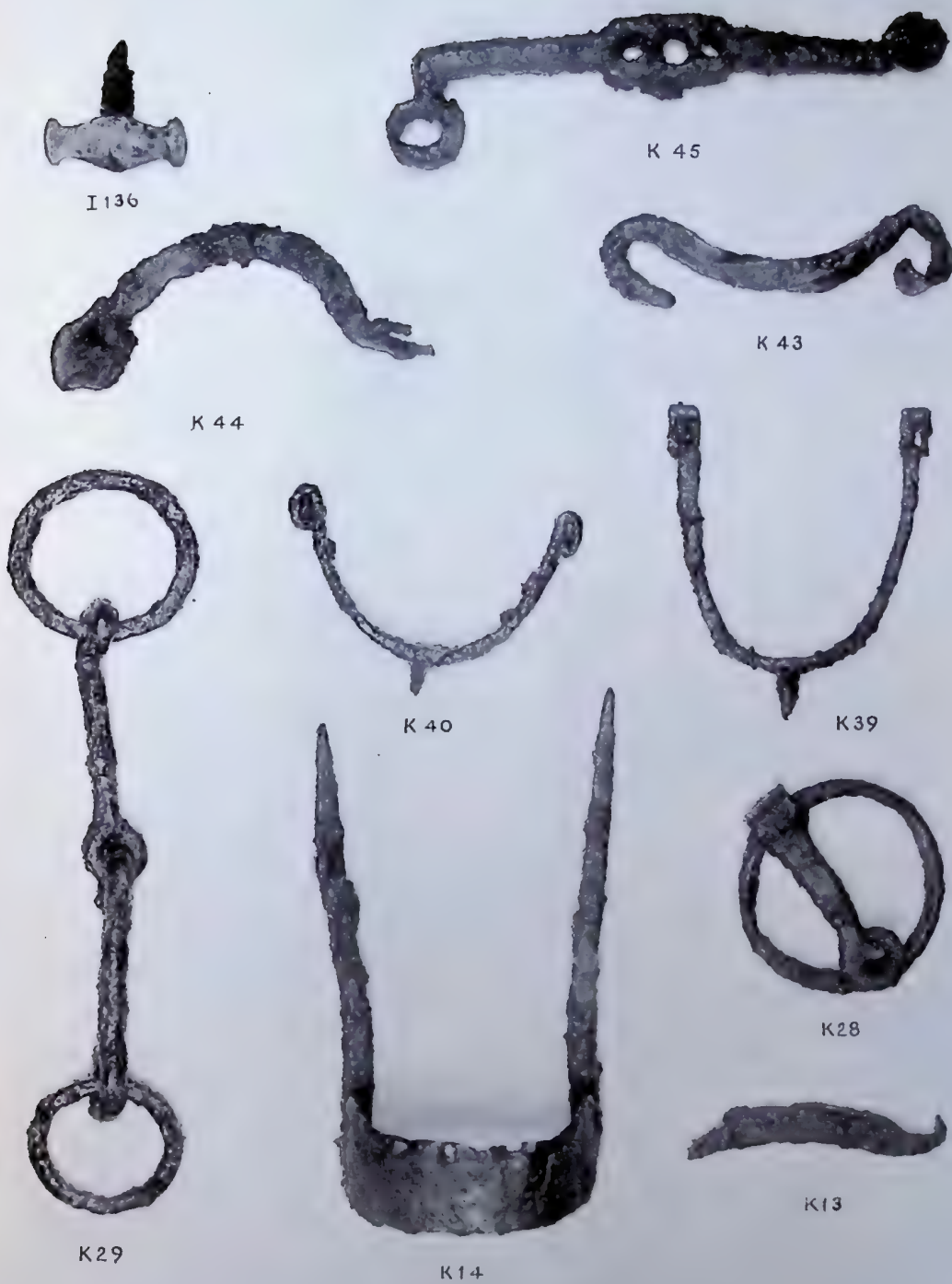


PLATE XIII. Miscellaneous objects of iron, pp. 18, 19. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



PLATE XIVA. Impressions from intaglios, tessera, iron spur, pp. 19, 20, 22. (M1-M6, O42, $\frac{1}{1}$; K41, $\frac{1}{2}$)



PLATE XIVB. Flywheels of chalk or limestone, p. 22. ($\frac{1}{4}$)





